FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 DECEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Syrian Missiles — In a message to the UN secretary general, Syria reiterated its right to defend its forces in Lebanon against Israel's "threats and provocations" in Lebanese airspace, Damascus radio announced. A "high-ranking political source" in Israel responded to the redeployment of Syrian SAM's in Lebanon by affirming that the move will not restrict the Israeli Air Force's "freedom of flight" over Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio.

Libya: Al-Turayki's Mediation Mission

Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, in remarks broadcast by Ouagadougou radio, announced that Mali and Burkina Faso have agreed to a cease-fire proposed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Noting Libya's "special relations" with the two countries, Al-Turayki voiced his country's gratification over helping to end the hostilities that had arisen from a border dispute.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian helicopter fired a missile at a Kuwaiti supertanker anchored in Qatari territorial waters 25 December, KUNA reported, adding that the tanker itself, which was loaded with Kuwaiti oil, was not damaged when the missile struck one of its lifeboats.

Afghanistan

New cabinet-level government appointments were announced by Kabul radio 26 December, including the elevation of Sayed Amanoddin Amin to Council of Ministers vice chairman and the selection of new ministers for tribal and national affairs, social and cultural affairs, Islamic affairs, and financial and economic affairs.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 249 *27 December 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

South Asian Regional Cooperation Charter Published *[Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 11 Dec]* ..... A 1

AFGHANISTAN

New Cadres Appointed to DRA Government ..... C 1
Babrak Karmal Speaks at Politburo Meeting ..... C 2
Babrak Karmal Meets Indian Parliamentarians ..... C 2

BANGLADESH

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Concludes Visit ..... D 1
Commentary Praises Visit ..... D 1
Minister Warns Professionals Against Strike ..... D 1
Trade Union Group Meets Ershad, Calls Off Strike ..... D 1

INDIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Ethiopian Leader ..... E 1
Mengistu, Singh Banquet Speeches *[Addis Ababa]* ..... E 1
Cooperation Document Signed *[Addis Ababa]* ..... E 1
Pakistan Frontier Leader Arrives for Centenary ..... E 2
Official Says Ties With Pakistan, PRC Improve ..... E 2
Agreement Reached To Demarcate Border With Nepal ..... E 2
Punjab Violence; Curfew Continues in Gurdaspur ..... E 2
Delhi Commentary Highlights Trade With USSR ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Cabinet Reviews Situation, Lifting Martial Law ..... F 1
Advisory Council Debates Foreign Policy ..... F 1
Delhi: 200 'Political Activists' Released ..... F 1
Assembly Members Call on Junejo To Resign *[JANG 23 Dec]* ..... F 1
Trade Communique With ROK Issued After Talks ..... F 2
DAWN on Dispute With Canada on Nuclear Fuel *[23 Dec]* ..... F 2
Shi'ite Urges Government To Solve Problems *[HAIDAR 21 Dec]* ..... F 2
Afghan Mujahidin Down Plane, Helicopter ..... F 3
Soviet-Karmal Bombs Kill, Wound 27 in Herat ..... F 3
Mujahidin Attack Military Posts in Herat, Paktia ..... F 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Security Forces Report Tamil Deaths at Jaffna ..... G 1
'Terrorist' Attacks on 25 December Reported ..... G 1
Tamils Said 'Losing Their Fear' of Marxists ..... G 1

IRAN

Friday Prayers on USSR in DRA, USSR-Iraqi Ties ..... I 1

Khamene'i Envoy Sent to Burkina Faso, Mali ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Statement on Afghan Anniversary ..... I 1
Foreign Affairs Committee on Afghan Occupation ..... I 2
Press Reviews Khomeyni Meeting Ground Forces ..... I 2
President Urges Islamic Government for Lebanon ..... I 3
Further on Meeting ..... I 3
Velayati Meets Delegation ..... I 4
Prime Minister Praises Martyrs, Committees ..... I 4
Ambassador Discusses Relations With Qatar Ruler ..... I 4
PDRY Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Envoy ..... I 4
Turkish Economics Minister Arrives; Met by Nabavi ..... I 4
First Round of Talks ..... I 5
Prosecutor General Orders Vacant Land Seized ..... I 5
Majlis Deputy: Iraq Seeks 'Help' From Kremlin ..... I 5
Measures Taken To Diversify Export Terminals ..... I 6
Official Comments on Manufacturing Spare Parts ..... I 6
Prison Supervisory Council Head on Conditions ..... I 6
Reportage on Activities in War With Iraq ..... I 7
Military Communique ..... I 7
Trucks Leave for Fronts ..... I 7
Karbala' Marchers Depart for Fronts ..... I 7
Iraqi Mujahidin Depart for Fronts ..... I 7
8,000 Troops to Front ..... I 7
Iraqi Claim Denied ..... I 8
'Notorious' Iraqi Killed in Fighting With Kurds ..... I 8
Tehran Reviews U.S. Military in Middle East ..... I 8
Tehran Arabic Journal Criticizes GCC States *[AL-SHAHID 27 Nov]* ..... I 8
Islamic Group on Torture in Bahrain Prisons *[AL-SHAHID 27 Nov]* ..... I 9
Egyptian Demonstrations Continue Against Trial ..... I 10
Afghan Rebels Support Montazeri Appointment ..... I 10
Iraqi, Afghan Clergy Support Montazeri ..... I 10
London KEYHAN on Protests Against Montazeri *[19 Dec]* ..... I 10
Lebanese Hizballah Send Christmas Message ..... I 11
Voice of Liberation on Arrest of Khalkhali ..... I 11
AWOL Soldiers, Draftees Bill Expanded *[London KEYHAN 19 Dec]* ..... I 11
Afghan Mujahidin Say U.S., USSR Against DRA ..... I 12
Muslim Revolutionaries Destroy DRA Base in Herat ..... I 12
Afghan Mujahidin Kill 46 Soviet-DRA Troops ..... I 12
Afghan Mujahidin Operations in Panjshir, Qandahar ..... I 12
KEYHAN Editorial Views U.S.-USSR Geneva Talks *[London, 12 Dec]* ..... I 12
Voice of Liberation on Bandar Shapur Pier ..... I 12
KEYHAN: Persons Banned From Leaving Country *[London, 12 Dec]* ..... I 13
NVOI Assails Policy Against Afghan Refugees ..... I 13

South Asian Regional Cooperation Charter Published

BK201601 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Following is the charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SARC], reports BSS.

We the heads of state or government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, are:

1. Desirous of promoting peace stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and Non-Alignment, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful settlement of all disputes.

2. Conscious that in an increasingly interdependent world the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the South Asian region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighbourly relations and meaningful cooperation among the member states which are bound by ties of history and culture.

3. Aware of the common problems, interests and aspiration of the peoples of South Asia and the need for joint action and enhanced cooperation within by respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions.

4. Convinced that regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia is mutually beneficial, desirable and necessary for promoting the welfare and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the region.

5. Convinced further that economic, social and technical cooperation among the countries of South Asia would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance.

6. Recognising that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples.

7. Recalling the declaration signed by their foreign ministers in New Delhi on August 2, 1983 and noting the progress achieved in regional cooperation.

8. Reaffirming their determination to promote such cooperation within an institutional framework, do hereby agree to establish an organisation to be known as South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, here-in-after referred to as the association, with the following objectives, principles, institutional and financial arrangements.

Article I.

Objectives

1. The objectives of the association shall be: a) to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life. b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials. c) to promote and strengthen collective self reliance among the countries of South Asia. d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems. e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical, and scientific field. f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries. g) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests. and h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

Article II.

Principles

1. Cooperation within the framework of the association shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and mutual benefit.

2. Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them.

3. Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

Article III.

Meetings of the Heads of State of Government

1. The heads of state or government shall meet once a year or more often as and when considered necessary by the member states.

Article IV.

Council of Ministers

A Council of Ministers consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the member states shall be established with the following functions:

a) Formulation of the policies of the association,

B) Review of the progress of cooperation under the association.

C) Decision on new areas of cooperation.

D) Establishment of additional mechanism under the association as deemed necessary.

E) The Council of Ministers shall meet twice a year. extraordinary session of the council may be held by agreement among the states.

Article V.

Standing Committee

1. The standing committee comprising the Foreign Secretaries shall have the following functions: a) Overall monitoring and coordination of programme of cooperation. b) Approval of projects and programmes, and the modalities of their financing, c) Determination of inter-sectoral priorities, d) Mobilisation of regional and externai resources, e) Identification of new areas of cooperation based on, appropriate studies

2. The Standing Committee shall meet as often as deemed necessary.

3. The Standing Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Council of Ministers and make reference to it as and when necessary for decisions on policy matters.

Article VI.

Technical Committees

1. Technical Committees comprising representatives of member states shall be responsible for the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the programmes in their respective areas of cooperation.

2. They shall have the following terms of reference: a) determination of the potential and the scope of regional cooperation in agreed areas, b) formulation of programmes and preparation of projects, c) determination of financial implications of sectoral programmes, d) formulation of recommendations regarding apportionment of costs, e) implementation and coordination of sectoral programmes, f) monitoring of progress in implementation.

3. The Technical Committees shall submit periodic reports to the Standing Committee.

4. The chairmanship of the Technical Committees shall normally rotate among member states in alphabetical order every two years.

5. The Technical Committees may, inter-alia, use the following mechanisms and modalities, if and when considered necessary: a) meetings of heads of national technical agencies b) meetings of experts in specific fields, c) contact amongst recognised centres of excellence in the region.

Article VII.

Action Committee

1. The Standing Committee may set up Action Committees comprising member states concerned with implementation of projects involving more than two but not all member states.

Article VIII.

Secretariat

There shall be a Secretariat of the Association.

Article IX.

Financial Arrangements

1. The contribution of each member state towards financing of the activities of the association shall be voluntary.

2. Each technical committee shall make recommendations for the apportionment of costs of implementing the programmes proposed by it.

3. In case sufficient financial resources cannot be mobilised within the region for funding activities of the association, external financing from appropriate sources may be mobilised with the approval of or by the Standing Committee.

Article X.

General Provisions

1. Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity.

2. Bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

In faith where of we have set our hands and souls hereunto.

[Dated] Done in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on this the eighth day of December of the year one thousand nine hundred eighty five.

[Signed] Hussain Mohammad Ershad, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives.

Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan.

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of Nepal.

Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

Mohammad Ziaul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Junius Richard Jayewardene, President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

New Cadres Appointed to DRA Government
LD262323 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] In order to implement the ten theses presented by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council on 18 Aqrab [9 Nov]; the statement made by the DRA Revolutionary Council on 22 Aqrab [13 Nov]; and the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee 16th plenum, the following appointments, proposed by the DRA Council of Ministers and approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, have been made within the cadre of the DRA Government:

1. Sayed Amanoddin Amin as vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Sayed Amanoddin Amin, born in 1310 [1931] in Kabul city, is a trustworthy social personality in particular among various national entrepreneurs, commercial and industrial strata. He is a nonparty member and belongs to Tajik nationality.

He was educated in Federal Germany in the field of textile industries. During the prerevolution years he discharged his duties as an employee of the Milli Bank, head of Golbahar and Pol-e Khomri textile mills and as the executive head of Afghan Textile.

During the post revolution years he has discharged his duties as general head of Afghan Textile and recently as deputy minister for the DRA Light and Foodstuff Ministry.

He is a member of the economic consultative council and also chairman of the production committee of this council.

2. Sarjan Khan Zazay, at a grade above the top rank level, as minister counsellor for tribal and nationalities affairs within the framework of the Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Sarjang Khan, born in Laja district of Ahamd Khel-e Jaji, Paktia Province in 1303 [1924]. He is a trustworthy social personality in particular among the border tribes. He is a nonparty member and belongs to the Pashtun nationality.

He has a high level education degree from the military and military science university of Turkey.

In prerevolution years he discharged duties up to the level of major general in the army of Afghanistan.

In the post revolution years he discharged duties as commander of the 20th division and governor of Baghlan, and took part in the Loya Jerga and border tribes jerga as representative of the people. He has recently been elected as a member of the executive committee of the representatives' council of Kabul city's people.

3. Dr Abdol Wahed Sorabi, at a grade above the top rank level, as minister counsellor for social and cultural affairs within the framework of the DRA Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Abdol Wahed Sorabi, born in Jaghatu District, Ghazni Province, in 1305 [1926]. He is a trustworthy social figure in particular among the country's (?intelligentsia) circles. He is nonparty member and belongs to the Hazara nationality.

He has completed his education at the level of a doctorate in the field of economical training and education [as heard], at the Economic Science and Commerce University of Vienna — capital of Austria.

During the prerevolution years he discharged duties as lecturer and dean of the Economic Faculty of Kabul University, as assistant dean, minister of state and minister of planning.

During the post revolution years, retaining lectureship rank, he discharged duties as advisor in the Ministry of High and Vocational Education, secretary of the Economic Council and member of the leadership central council of the toiling people of Hazara nationalities. He took part in the Loya Jerga of 1364 and the high tribal jerga as a delegate of the people.

He has also been elected a member of the executive committee of Kabul city people's delegates council.

4. Abdol Ghafur Baher, at a grade above the top rank level, as minister of counsellor for Islamic affairs within the framework of the Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Abdol Ghafur Baher, born in Ali Shing District of Laghman Province, in 1319 [1932], is a trustworthy social figure in particular among the intelligentsia, ulema and clergy of the country. He is a nonparty member and belongs to the Pashtun nationality. He has completed his high level education at Al-'Azhar University of Egypt.

In prerevolution years he discharged duties in various posts of the Ministry of Education and Training, and in the 15th round of the shora [assembly] he was a delegate in the National Assembly.

During recent years he has discharged his duty as principal of the religious schools of the Ministry of Education and Training.

5. Fazl Haq Khaleqiar, at a grade above the top rank level, as minister counsellor for financial and economic affairs at the DRA Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Fazl Haq Khaleqiar, born in Herat city in 1313 [1934]. He is a trustworthy social figure in particular among the country's intelligentsia. He is a nonparty member and belongs to Pashtun nationality.

He is a graduate of the Faculty of Economy, Kabul University and during the prerevolution years he discharged duties in the Ministry of Finance in various posts, and during recent years as the second and first deputy minister of the DRA Ministry of Finance.

6. Mohammad Akbar Kargar, at a grade above the top rank level, as chairman of the DRA Printing and Publication Committee.

Mohammad Akbar Kargar, was born in 1332 [1953] and is a graduate of Kabul University in the field of literature and journalism and belongs to the Pashtun nationality.

During recent years he has discharged his duty as head of Radio Afghanistan and is a writer on the Pashto language.

Similarly, the DRA Council of Ministers has approved the following appointments:

1. Abdol Hamid Mobarez, at a grade above the top rank level, as deputy minister for literacy affairs at the Ministry of Education and Training.

Esteemed Abdol Hamid Mobarez, was born in 1308 [1929]. He is a nonparty member. He is graduate of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of Kabul University. He has also studied in France in the field of journalism.

During the prerevolution years he discharged duties as editor of *ANIS* newspaper, head of the BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY, governor, secretary of the Afghan-Soviet and Afghan-India Friendship Societies; and recently as head of the social and cultural section of the Administration of the Council of Ministers Affairs.

2. Mohammad Akbar Shormach, who belongs to the Nurestani nationality and is a nonparty member, at a grade above the top rank level, as deputy minister at the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs.

3. Mohammad Kateb Tagin, who belongs to Uzbek nationality, as the deputy minister of the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs.

4. Enayatollah Rashid, who belongs to Pashtun nationality, a graduate of the Faculty of Theology and Kabul University, at a grade above the top rank level, as the deputy minister of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment.

5. Mehr Chand Warma, as the deputy minister of the Ministry of Commerce.

6. Khan Mohammad Khan Zadran, who is a Pashtun by nationality and a nonparty member, at a grade above the top rank level, as adviser to the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs.

7. Gol Mohammad Khan Mangal, Pashtun by nationality and non-party member, at a grade above the top rank level, as adviser to the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs.

8. Pari Gol, Pashtun by nationality, at a grade above the top rank level, as adviser to the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs.

Babrak Karmal Speaks at Politburo Meeting

LD262020 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chaired by Babrak Karmal PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president, was held in the headquarters of the PDPA Central Committee.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of immediate political and military issues and the economic growth of the country, and made the necessary decisions in these respects.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo session also considered the report of Sayd Zafarollah, head of the agricultural cooperative of Zekrollah-E Shahid, Jowzjan Province, and approved the initiatives of this cooperative in carrying out collective work on land, its organization of work, and just distribution of incomes.

In assessing the work of this cooperative Babrak Karmal said: the primary party organization and the social organizations of this cooperative have actively improved on the duties allotted to them.

The initiatives of Zekrollah-E Shahid cooperative have great political and social importance and are a vivid example of the practical support of the masses party and national government policy on changes in the field of agrarian relations and the voluntary participation of the peasants in improving their living standard in accordance with the aspirations of our national and democratic revolution.

Babrak Karmal also pointed out that the experience of Zekrollah-e Shahid, which is the manifestation of the revolutionary creativity of the masses under revolutionary conditions, should be popularized gradually by securing the voluntary agreement and interest of the peasants themselves.

At this session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo the DRA Council of Ministers proposal on the appointment of a number of individuals to the government positions, was approved.

Babrak Karmal Meets Indian Parliamentarians

LD262211 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received the parliamentary delegation of India led by Mowlana Sayd Israrolhaq at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council. The delegation had come to Kabul for an official and friendly visit.

During the meeting Babrak Karmal spoke about expanding the good relations between the people and Government of the DRA and the Republic of India. He also mentioned the enormous revolutionary gains achieved on behalf of the masses of the country under the leadership of the PDPA. In his talk with the parliamentary delegation of India, Babrak Karmal said that if

the interference and aggression by imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of the free and independent country of Afghanistan had not been waged, the gains of the revolution would have been greater.

Babrak Karmal then noted that the friendship between the people of Afghanistan and India has a long history, and that this friendship has grown with the common aspirations of our people for freedom and prosperity. He said that the people of our country today are confronting a common enemy — U.S. imperialism, which seeks to prevent our people from gaining prosperity and to deprive the people of our region of a peaceful environment in which to live.

Mowlana Sayd Israrrolhaq, head of the parliamentary delegation of India, expressed his pleasure in meeting with Babrak Karmal and praised the formidable and important transformations that have taken place in the life of the people of Afghanistan, transformations leading to their prosperity and tranquillity as a result of the Sowr Revolution and the leadership of the PDPA.

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Concludes Visit

BK261555 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, has said the bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and his country will be further enhanced. He was talking to newsmen at Zia international airport prior to his departure for Beijing [as heard] at the end of the 3-day visit to Bangladesh. Mr Wu said his extensive discussions with his Bangladesh counterpart covered ways and means to further enhance bilateral cooperation including the areas of economy and trade. He said they agreed to hold regular consultations at the foreign ministers level. Mr Wu said China highly appreciates the new spirit of regional cooperation in South Asia. He described the first SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit as fruitful and said it will further help establish stability in South Asia and also the world as a whole. He expressed his confidence that Bangladesh will play an increasingly important role for establishment of peace and stability in South Asia.

During the visit, Mr Wu called on President Ershad who renewed his invitation to the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, to visit Bangladesh. President Li will visit Bangladesh during the spring.

Commentary Praises Visit

BK261117 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Already bound by fraternal ties and friendliness, a new lead is going to be opened in the Sino-Bangladesh relations now that Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is in the city to discuss intensification of cooperation between the two countries. In effect, Sino-Bangladesh relations received a new spurt with the successive visits to Beijing by President Ershad, the last one being in July this year. President Ershad, who had talks with his Chinese counterpart, Li Xiannian, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, and other top-ranking leaders identified various areas of cooperation between the two countries. Mr Wu, who is the first Chinese foreign minister to visit Bangladesh, has already discussed intensification of cooperation in those areas with his Bangladeshi counterpart, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury.

In the economic plain, the Chinese cooperation has transcended to a long-term trade agreement, biggest barter protocol, extension of credit on most favorable terms, and helping the private sector in order to strike a balance between our exports to and imports from that country. Bangladesh covets such a genuine friendship with a giant like China, which has given us a large hope by signing a 5-year trade agreement envisaging a (? volume of) $400 to $500 million barter trade. The recently concluded protocol to the tune of $87 million one way will certainly give a fillip to our economy.

The Sino-Bangladesh ties are further characterized by identical stand on both regional and international issues such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Middle East and Palestine, racism in South Africa, and Gulf War. As regards to the recently held SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit, China extended its good wishes, and the Chinese foreign minister said that his country consistently supported continued growth of friendly relations among the South Asian countries.

The Chinese president is going to visit Bangladesh next spring at the invitation of President Ershad, and this visit is bound to further cement ties between the two countries. The Chinese help in building a bridge over the River Buriganga — already named as Friendship Bridge — will not only boost our economy but also remain a lasting monument of friendship between the two countries. This is a [words indistinct] of the success of the pragmatic foreign policy being pursued by the present government.

Minister Warns Professionals Against Strike

BK241629 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The minister for irrigation, flood control and water resources, Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, has urged the engineers, doctors and agriculturists to call off their strike immediately. At a news conference in Dhaka today, he termed the strike as illegal and said if they do not call off their strike, they will have to face the consequences as per the existing rules of the country. The minister said the government is fair enough in dealing with the demands of the engineers, doctors and agriculturists and is trying utmost to find out solutions to their problems. But in view of their strike, the government will have no alternative but to be firm in dealing with them.

Trade Union Group Meets Ershad, Calls Off Strike

BK260249 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A delegation of Janashabin [trade union] federation met President Ershad at the CMLA [Chief Martial Law Administrator] Secretariat in Dhaka last night. The delegation discussed with the president their demands. The president urged the Labor Ministry to examine them. The labor and manpower ministers, Mr Korban Ali, and the state minister, Mr Mustafa Jamal Haider, were present. Later the Janashabin announced the withdrawal of their strike program from today.

Further Reportage on Visit by Ethiopian Leader

Mengistu, Singh Banquet Speeches

EA221907 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] In a speech during a state banquet in honor of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, President Zail Singh of India said relations between the two countries have a long tradition and that even though India and Ethiopia follow different social systems their strong relations, based on firm adherence to peace, progress, and the eradication of racism, have grown steadily in the recent past. President Zail Singh went on to say that increased visits exchanged between the two countries in the course of various economic activities clearly indicate the interest of the two countries in developing their economic relations.

President Singh expressed satisfaction that India's policy, which is based on the nonalignment charter and peaceful coexistence, is gaining acceptance in Revolutionary Ethiopia. He expressed confidence that the common outlook of the people of the two countries will continue in the future. President Zail Singh stressed that the issue of nuclear weapons reduction, which is decisive for the existence of mankind, has reached a critical stage, adding that the two countries have expressed in various forums their support for the international community's campaign against the arms race and the militarization of space.

President Zail Said: Our welcome to the leader of a renowned country in Africa will be added to the cultural and trade relations which have existed for 2,000 years between the two countries. He added that India had close relations and cooperation with Revolutionary Ethiopia before its independence. The president said Ethiopia and India have common interests and goals because they are countries with many nationalities. He added that political, economic, and trade relations between the two countries are gratifying, saying that these relations will be further strengthened in the joint interest of the people of the two countries.

President Singh observed that Revolutionary Ethiopia has victoriously overcome all the obstacles it has encountered under the wise and brave leadership of our comrade revolutionary leader and it is pursuing the development path it has chosen. He added that Revolutionary Ethiopia has made a great contribution to the protection of peace, the eradication of fascism, and the existence of the OAU.

President Zail Singh said India strongly supports the South African people's just struggle for human and political rights, saying that the recent commonwealth meeting of heads of states in Nassau formulated a joint action plan to pressure the Government of South Africa to abolish apartheid and form a democratic government free of racism. He confirmed that India will participate in this program.

Referring in his speech to Namibia, the president said it is regrettable that the racist Pretoria regime is perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the international community. He reiterated that India will give unstinting support to the people's struggle for freedom and equality led by their sole representative, SWAPO.

In conclusion, President Singh stressed that the gap between developing and developed countries has widened, adding that the formation of a new economic order will encourage international support and fruitful cooperation among developing countries.

For his part, in a speech at the banquet, the comrade secretary general thanked the president on behalf of the Ethiopian people and government for the warm welcome and hospitality given to him since his arrival in New Delhi. Comrade Mengistu went on to say that he feels boundless pleasure because the visit is based on relations of long standing. He expressed deep grief at the death of the late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who invited him to visit India. He said that even though Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was struggling for people's progress, peace, and well-being during her lifetime, has passed away, her son has taken over her leadership and is pursuing the struggle from where she had left it.

The comrade secretary general observed that the two countries have relations of long standing rooted in history, adding that the existing bilateral political, economic, cultural and trade relations are clear proof of this.

The comrade secretary general said that even though Revolutionary Ethiopia has been implementing development programs in all sectors to reconstruct the economy destroyed by our enemies during the last 11 years, the drought and famine which affected millions of our compatriots has retarded the construction efforts. He added that the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and the revolutionary government, as well as saving the lives of our compatriots by coordinating the country's material, financial, and manpower resources with international aid, has begun a resettlemnt program as a lasting solution. This is being implemented extensively and he expressed heartfelt gratitude for the aid and support given by the people and Government of India toward it.

He said Revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, promotion of the country's national economy, bringing the people out of backwardness, improving living standards, and eradicating illiteracy and disease. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to say that the nonaligned movement could play an important part in easing the present economic and political crisis, adding that for this reason Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of India must further strengthen their comprehensive cooperation.

Cooperation Document Signed

EA222035 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has expressed admiration for India's post-independence achievements, particularly in the economic sector. He did so when he toured and inspected various institutes and industries yesterday and today during his continuing visit to the country.

Our comrade revolutionary leader visited the Central Water Resources Commission in New Delhi, where he was briefed on India's great research work and achievements in irrigation development, dams, and man-made lakes, as well as on the country's research on agriculture and livestock.

In addition to its productivity, India is a country which has applied modern irrigation technology, particularly after the World War I, thereby developing millions of hectares of land and expanding its agriculture to overcome natural disasters.

The comrade secretary general today toured and inspected light industries which account for 50 percent of the country's production.

In another development, a document strengthening the existing understanding and cooperation between the two countries was signed by their foreign ministers. It was signed for Revolutionary Ethiopia by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister, and for India by its foreign minister.

Speaking on the occasion, the two foreign ministers said Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's current visit will enable the two countries to exchange useful experiences in the economic sector. They also said the talks and exchange of ideas between the two sides will strengthen the existing bilateral economic and technical cooperation. In particular, this agreement will widen the horizon of cooperation.

Pakistan Frontier Leader Arrives for Centenary

BK261317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on his way to Bombay to participate in the Congress centenary celebrations beginning there tomorrow. He was received at the airport by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Among those present at the airport were the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat; the minister of state for fertilizers, Mr Natwar Singh; the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari; the chairman of the Trade Fair Authority, Mr Mohammad Yunus; and the Pakistan ambassador, Dr Humayun Khan. Badshah Khan is accompanied by his son, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, and grandson, Zulfiqar Ali Khan. The Frontier Gandhi will spend a night in the capital before leaving for Bombay tomorrow.

Official Says Ties With Pakistan, PRC Improve

BK270354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Narayanan, has said India's relations with Pakistan and China had shown improvement in the recent past. Speaking at a function at Kottayam, Kerala, he called for ending violence by the Sri Lankan forces and said the Tamils there should also respond to any move to end tension prevailing in the island. The minister said Britain, the United States, and Canada are now taking steps to put down the anti-Indian terrorism. India had urged these countries to strictly enforce their laws against terrorism, Mr Narayanan added.

Agreement Reached To Demarcate Border With Nepal

BK261605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] India and Nepal have agreed to demarcate their 800 km border over the next few years. A Foreign Ministry official said in Katmandu today that the decision was a major gain of the recent talks between the representatives of both the countries.

Punjab Violence; Curfew Continues in Gurdaspur

BK261610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] In Punjab, one person was killed and another seriously injured when some unidentified persons shot at them in two separate incidents in Ferozpur and Amritsar districts last night. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, both of them are ordinary crimes and not terrorist activity.

Meanwhile, the situation in Gurdaspur town is under control. The indefinite curfew is continuing as a precautionary measure. The state government has announced an ex gratia grant of 20,000 rupees for one person killed and 2,000 rupees each for the four persons injured in clashes between two groups of people on Tuesday.

Delhi Commentary Highlights Trade With USSR

BK261451 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Dec 85

["Spotlight" on India-Soviet trade by Economics Reporter I. Gopalakrishnan]

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow on 23 December a trade and payments agreement covering a 5-year period, 1986-90. The agreement was signed by the commerce minister, Mr Arjun Singh, and Mr Boris Aristov his Soviet counterpart. Both of them also signed the annual trade protocol for 1986. The way for the accord signed this week was made clear in extensive discussions held in November with Indian officials by a Soviet team led by the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Mr Ivan Grishin, and the minutes of the accord were then initialed by him and the commerce deputy, Mr Prem Kumar. It is sad to record that Mr Grishin died a few hours before the two countries signed the 1986-90 trade accord. He had played a key role in the continuous expansion of India-Soviet trade and had told friends during his last visit in November that it was his 26th trip to India.

The trade and payments agreement for the next 5 years envisages doubling of the present trade turnover by 1990. The protocol for the current year had projected the two-way trade in 1985 at 4,620 crore rupees comprising 2,500 crore rupees of exports from India and imports valued at 2,120 crore rupees from the Soviet Union. This is about 20 percent more than the trade turnover in 1984

and indications are that this year's target will be exceeded. The 5-year accord provides for the continuance of the rupee trade arrangment which enables India to pay for its imports from the Soviet Union in nonconvertible Indian rupees and the Soviets to use these funds for buying Indian goods and offering credits. The accord also provides for exchange of commodities on deferred payment for the supply of machinery and equipment by the USSR. Also the Indian buyers of Soviet goods will have the facility of repayment over a period of 10 years at a low interest rate of 4 percent. During the next 5 years the two countries will move toward further diversification, bilateral commercial exchanges, and identifying areas of production cooperation and collaboration in the services sector.

As indicated by the Indian commerce minister in Moscow, India will step up its export of farm products, minerals and ores, chemicals, skins and hides, leather and its products, textiles and engineering goods. In return the Soviet Union will sell more equipment, machinery, and fertilizer to this country.

According to the Soviet foreign trade minister, the two sides have reached understanding on cooperation in the field of services which will take the form of India, which has acquired considerable expertise in the hotel industry, setting up three high class hotels in Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bokhara in the Soviet central Asia. [sentence as heard] These provisions and the agreement envisaging such close cooperation in the commercial field will not come as a surprise to those who followed the burgeoning economic cooperation between India and Soviet Union since the fifties.

This collaboration for mutual benefit without any strings attached goes back (? to the period and) time when the first Indo-Soviet agreement on setting up the Bhilai steel plant was signed in February 1955. The USSR has over the years helped in the industrialization of this country and plants built by it dots the Indian landscape. Places like Bhilai, Bokaro, and Rachi are household names in India symbolizing the close relations between the two countries. One cannot forget that if India is able to cope with the oil crisis now, the foundation for its oil industry's growth is out of the help willingly offered by the Soviet Union.

Besides, the Soviet Union has helped to train thousands of Indian technicians in their plants and factories and professional institutions. The projects set up with Soviet financial and technical aid are some of the largest of their kind in India and cover fields such as steel, aluminum, coal, power generation and transmission, pharmaceuticals and instruments. It was only in last May the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, visited the Soviet Union, that a bilateral pact was signed for a Soviet credit of 1,200 crore rupees to fund thousands of Russian goods and services needed for joint ventures in key sectors like oil, coal, power, iron and steel, and machine building. Another agreement signed during the visit in the Vladimir Hall of the Kremlin has set down basic guidelines for bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technical fields over the next 15 years leading up to the 21st century.

The Soviet credits will finance some (Mohar) and (Khadia) open cast mines in the Singrauli coal field and (Sitawala) underground colliery in the Jharia coal field. In the power sector the Soviets will collaborate in setting up an 840 megawatt thermal plant at (Kahalgaon) in Bihar. It may be pointed out that the Vindhyachal power station of 1,240 megawatts in Uttar Pradesh is being constructed with the help of the Soviet Union.

Getting back to Indo-Soviet trade, the trade turnover between the two countries totaled mere 1.3 crore rupees in 1953-54 and has grown by leaps and bounds in the intervening years rising to a spectacular 4,620 crore rupees this year. The trade has always been carried out in India's national currency which diminates a lot of hassle and has, in fact, been instrumental in the rapid growth of bilateral trade. The (?traders balance) and the advance planning, the 5-year trade and payments agreement, and the annual trade protocol ensured a steady and a stabe growth. Currently, there has been a surge in Indian imports over exports and the adverse trade balance for the first 4 months of 1984-85 has exceeded 3,000 crore rupees.

The advantage of the trading arrangements between India and the Soviet Union leaving neither country any worry about an adverse trade balance can, therefore, be well understood. A long time agreement for the period 1986-90 takes into consideration India's requirements for modernization in diverse fields. Already some important deals have been concluded by the two countries. The Soviets translated [as heard] to supply 400 sophiticated looms to the public sector National Textiles Corporation which has been set the daunting task of nursing back to healt more than 100 sick mills taken over by the government from the rivate sector. An accord was recently signed in the Soviet capital for supply of Soviet computers EX 045 and EX 1061 for usein oil exploration. At a time when uncertainty loomed over the posible supply by the U.S. of a super computer which this country adly needs, despite the memorandum of understanding signed this year, the Soviets have agreed to sell its version of the sper computer (L Bros). India will meet at least part of the cost of the computers by exporting components and peripherals for comuters of the USSR.

Another favorable development in India-Soviet trade is the growing interaction between the Soviet chambers of commerce, o doubt state controlled, and their counterparts in India. India industrialists have visited the Soviet Union recently and the have come back not only with some scares removed from thei vision of a state controlled economy but with good impressior about the prospects of trading with the Soviet Union. It also needs to be pointed out that the earnest participation of the USSR in India's national industrial trade fair has helped in increasing the awareness in India about industrial and technical capabilities. The Soviet pavilion at this year's fair in New Delhi's Pragati Ghavan won the award for the best foreign pavilion. A Soviet exposition in Bombay just concluded also attracted thousands of visitors. These contacts will stimulate trade between the Russian and the Indian private sector and the proposal of the association of Indian engineering industry to set up a trade office in Moscow is a pointer in that direction.

Among the developing countries India has the prider [as heard] place in trade relations with the Soviet Union and bilateral trade turnover is roughly one-fifth of this country's global trade. The Soviet Union can be called India's largest trading partner if one excludes oil exports which had boosted Indo-U.S. trade and taken

a trade turnover with the U.S. ahead of the Soviet Union in the last couple of years. Thus, there is a qualitative difference in India's trade relations with the two mighty industrial powers. The years ahead will, one can confidently expect, see further expansion and diversification of Indo-Soviet trade. Some 60 per cent of the Indian exports to the Soviet Union now constitute semifinished and finished products. What one would like to see is an increasing production cooperation, and joint ventures in third country. These are talked about but have not made any pronounced headway. It is to be hoped that the blanks in these areas will be filled out in the next 5 years.

Cabinet Reviews Situation, Lifting Martial Law

BK271022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The federal cabinet held its meeting in Rawalpindi today. The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, presided. The cabinet discussed the political situation and the matters connected with the lifting of martial law. The meeting was attended by federal ministers, ministers of state, and provincial chief ministers. The meeting began with recitation from the Holy Koran by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani.

Advisory Council Debates Foreign Policy

BK270515 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] At the joint sitting of the Federal Advisory Council in Islamabad, discussion on foreign policy will be resumed this morning. Twelve members participated in the discussion held yesterday evening.

Most of the members participating in the discussion lauded Pakistan's foreign policy and said it is based on the aspirations of the people. They congratulated the foreign minister for successfully implementing the foreign policy. They stressed the need for strengthening the unity and stability of the country which is a guarantee for implementation of a steady, independent foreign policy. They supported the principled stand of Pakistan on Afghanistan and opposed holding direct talks with the Karmal regime for solving this problem. A member from Chitral made special mention of the frequent airspace and land violations of Pakistani territory by Afghanistan. He said the people of Pakistan will cheerfully bear all the difficulties in looking after Afghan refugees, with a spirt of Islamic solidarity.

Several members supported the normalization of relations with India and stressed relations with India should be on the basis of equality without sacrificing basic interests. In this connection, they welcomed the outcome of the recent talks of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi in which both countries made assurances not to attack each other's nuclear installations. However, a member said, we will not have any negotiation in our stand on Kashmir.

The members referred to the country's peaceful atomic program also and said we should not bow to foreign pressure, since this program is intended to fulfill our energy needs. The members proposed that we maintain similar relations with the superpowers and keep out of their mutual conflict.

Delhi: 200 'Political Activists' Released

BK270322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] In Pakistan, about 200 opposition political activists arrested on Wednesday [25 December] in Lahore were released yesterday. According to opposition sources, at least five others, all senior members of different groups, are still in police custody. Official sources in Islamabad, however, say orders have been issued for the release of more than 260 political dissidents.

As already reported, the opposition leaders and workers were arrested in Lahore to prevent them from holding a rally on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Meanwhile, reports from Islamabad say that a final decision on the lifting of the 8-year-old martial law is likely to be announced tomorrow. According to Radio Pakistan, the federal cabinet is meeting in Rawalpindi today. It is being attended by the provincial chief ministers of the country.

Assembly Members Call on Junejo To Resign

GF251513 Lahore JANG in Urdu 23 Dec 85, p 1

[Special Correspondent's Report]

[Excerpts] Lahore — If martial law is not lifted by 1 January, Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo should resign. If after resigning he tries to contest an election for the post of prime minister, he would be defeated. This claim was made by four National Assembly members — Makhdoom Seyyed Hamid Reza Gilani, Rafeh Tariq Rahim, Choudhary Shamim Haidar, and Sahabzada Nur Hassan — and also by Senator Muhammad Akram Khan in a meeting held under the auspices of the *JANG* Daily Forum. Muhammad Azim Choudhary hosted the meeting on behalf of the *JANG* Daily.

Choudhary Shamim Haidar said: The prime minister says that he is an elected prime minister, but in fact he is not. He is a nominated prime minister.

He added: A government run without any known policy or charter has no justification for remaining in power. The present government follows the policy of ad hocism and has no plan for its course of action. The official parliamentary group, despite my insistence, would not agree to do any planning or to frame any policy.

He further added: While the present cabinet has failed, the National Assembly members have certainly done something.

He said: The current cabinet has neither a political basis nor is it competent. The prime minister had set up this cabinet only to make the Muslim League an official group. The government had the last 9 months to do something, but it wasted time doing nothing.

He further said: The decision to make the present assembly run on party bases is against the assurances given by the president.

He said: There are about 132 Muslim League members in the Assembly.

Makhdoom Hamid Reza Gilani, Senator Akram Khan, Sahabzada Nur Hassan, and Rafeh Tariq Rahim intervened at this moment and stated that at most there are 120 members of the Pagara Muslim League in the Assembly.

Trade Communique With ROK Issued After Talks

BK250815 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Pakistan and the Republic of Korea have agreed to work together to expand trade and economic cooperation in the spirit of South-South cooperation by enhancing mutual understanding and friendly relations. In a joint communique issued at the end of the third joint meeting of the Pakistan-Korea economic cooperation committee in Karachi today, the two sides agreed to diversify and expand bilateral trade.

Agreements were also reached on promoting further technological cooperation and joint ventures recognizing the benefits of sharing technical information obtained by countries in similar stages of development.

The joint meeting also reviewed the existing economic situation between the two countries as well as recent economic trends, and held detailed exchange of views on matters pertaining to common interests of traders between the two countries.

DAWN on Dispute With Canada on Nuclear Fuel

GF241715 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Pakistan-Canada Cooperation"]

[Text] The current visit of the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mr Joseph Clark, and a group of top officials and prominent industrialists to this country has provided an occasion for a fresh consideration of the possibilities of promoting the growth of bilateral relations. The cooperative relationship has remained unchanged in spite of the differences that have existed since 1976 over the safeguards demanded by Canada for continuing its supply of nuclear fuel for KANUPP [Karachi Nuclear Power Plant]. Despite strong feelings then aroused in Pakistan about the way Canada abruptly terminated its assistance in the running of the Karachi Nuclear Power plant, the two countries have continued to cooperate broadly in such areas as external relations, international trade and economic development. As Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo acknowledged at a meeting with the distinguished guests, Canada has played a pioneering role in the economic development of this country. The first dam in Pakistan (Warsak), the first cement plant (Maple leaf), and the first nuclear reactor (KANUPP) were built by Canada. During the current visit of the Canadian minister, eight loan agreements (amounting to 155 million canadian dollars) have been signed to provide assistance in such projects as the installation of turbines for Tarbela Dam and on the anti-waterlogging and salinity control plan (Left Bank Drain Project). Mr Clark has extended an assurance that "Canada will maintain an active presence in Pakistan in the field of economic cooperation and development". Canada's 18 million-dollar annual aid for Afghan refugees will continue. There have also been discussions about participation in the building of a dam at Basha, which was orginally planned to be sited at Kalabagh. There are also indications of a growing interest in joint ventures and in an increase in Canadian private investment in Pakistan. All this provides a firm basis for the deepening of friendly relations between the two countries.

One remark made by Mr Clark at his press conference in Islamabad on Saturday will be widely noted. He said that Pakistan was an "innocent victim of the high standards" set by his country in the field of nuclear cooperation. There is, of course, no need to take up this matter as a bone of contention. But there is need for setting the record straight. Canadian-Pakistan nuclear cooperation came to a halt not because there was any serious difficulty about safeguards at KANUPP — old or new. Pakistan's position on this score has been above board all along. Besides the Canadian Curbs, all safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have been faithfully observed. Besides the Canadians, IAEA inspectors and even the US scientists have had free access to the plant. But when a country insists on extending the safeguards laid down by it to similar other facilities in Pakistan, the move comes into conflict with the principles of sovereignty and equality in international relations. Of course, the IAEA safeguards do extend to those other facilities. But to concede the right of inspection to another country with regard to facilities unaided or unsupplied by it makes it a different matter altogether. Maybe, Canada applies the same approach and "standards" to other countries as well — India for instance. But the fact is that India is no longer in need of much Canadian cooperation or help in this field. It is now the first Third World Country, and the seventh in the world, to have the capability to build and run a fast-breeder reactor with domestic technology and fuel. On the other hand, Pakistan is still a long way off from that stage of development. So the seeming "even-handedness" of certain Western countries in such matters is in real effect quite discriminatory to a country like Pakistan. It is to be hoped that our Western friends would, sooner or later, agree to take a second look at policies which impose unjust restrictions on the acquisition of nuclear technology by Third World countries which are deficient in fossil fuels.

Shi'ite Urges Government To Solve Problems

GF251149 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 21 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Rawalpindi — The leader of the Shi'ite sect in Pakistan, Agha Seyyed Hamid 'Ali Shah Musavi, has said that it is the highest honor for a man to sacrifice his life for the attainment of virtuous goals. Those who gain this honor are the blessed ones. This was stated by Mr Musavi in a special message on the occasion of the first martyrdom anniversary of Ashraf 'Ali Rizvi and Safdar 'Ali Naqvi, members of the Rawalpindi front of the Pakistan Hoseyni religious jurisprudence movement. The anniversary was to be celebrated throughout Pakistan on 20 December. This message was delivered at the central office of the 'Ali Mosque Rawalpindi. In this message Agha Musavi expressed his determination that the demands of the Shi'ite sect which were based on their faith will have to be fulfilled at any cost. He strongly demanded that the government should act according to their agreement of 6 May and resolve the problems of the Shi'ite sect within 6 months laid down in the agreement. Mr Musavi applauded the services rendered by the Ja'fari-yeh religious jurisprudence martyrs and prayed for their souls. He also appealed to all the Shi'ite institutions in Pakistan that they should hold Koran recitation meetings on the martyrdom anniversary.

Afghan Majahidin Down Plane, Helicopter
BK260239 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that mujahidin made several attacks on Soviet Karmal forces in the strategically important Panjsher valley north of Kabul last week. According to the reports, mujahidin shot down a jet fighter and a helicopter, and damaged four tanks in the attacks.

Another report says that mujahidin made a surprise attack on Soviet-Karmal forces in Qandahar during the 2d week of this month, killing eight, including an officer. In this attack mujahidin also damaged two military vehicles.

Soviet-Karmal Bombs Kill, Wound 27 in Herat
BK270248 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] A delayed report from Afghanistan says 27 people were either killed or injured due to the bombing of Soviet-Karmal forces of civilian population in (Zanjan) area of Herat Province. The bombardment was made to prevent the people of the area from giving asylum to Afghan mujahidin.

Meanwhile, mujahidin released about 50 persons after breaking into a jail in Baharak, a subdivision of Badakhshan. They also killed 15 officers of the jail.

Mujahidin Attack Military Posts in Herat, Paktia
BK270634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Afghan mujahidin destroyed the military security posts set up by Soviet-Karmal forces around Herat City. Reports from Afghanistan say that mujahidin attacked these posts three times, killing more than (?60) Soviet-Karmal officers and soldiers. According to the reports, mujahidin seized a large quantity of weapons and explosives in the attacks. Another report says mujahidin damaged a military camp in Paktia Province on the 19th of this month, killing 30 Karmal soldiers.

SRI LANKA

Security Forces Report Tamil Deaths at Jaffna

HK230748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Colombo, Dec 23 (AFP) — Two militant Tamil separatists, including a local leader of reputedly the most violent of the militant Tamil groups, were killed during security forces operations in the northern Jaffna peninsula late last week, high-ranking security sources said today. The deaths brought to at least 10 the number of militant Tamil separatists killed in the raids around Velvettithurai, Ariyalai and Inuvil in the peninsula between Thursday and Saturday, the sources said.

Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunge, chief of the antiguerrilla joint operations command, said those killed included a local leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who was identified only as Albert. The LTTE is reputedly the most violent of the militant Tamil groups seeking to set up an independent state in the north and east. At least one other militant was killed when troops raided another northern village area on Thursday, sources said.

Security sources on Saturday had said that eight other militants were killed and one soldier wounded on Friday when government troops searching for a separatist hideout in northern Ariyalai ran into a hail of fire. Gen Ranatunge also said that a senior LTTE member suspected of having killed two former parliamentarians of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party, four months ago is said to have escaped with injuries when troops hit an LTTE hideout at Inuvil on Saturday.

The operations chief said that two helicopters bringing in troops for the raid were hit by ground fire and slightly damaged. He denied reports that the helicopters were hit on Saturday when Tamil militants poured several rounds of small arms fire at the miltiary airport at Palaly in the Jaffna peninsula. He also strongly denied reports from southern Indian based militant groups that 100 Tamils were killed when helicopters reportedly strafed and bombed five villages on Friday and Saturday. Meanwhile northern residents claimed that at least three Tamil civilians died and some others were wounded during the several clashes between troops and militants. One of the dead was a woman caught in the cross-fire who had apparently been hiding behind a fence, the sources said. But residents were unable to give a definitive tally of dead or wounded.

In the Eastern Province, the other troubled area, security forces have detained 18 suspected hardcore members of different militant groups. Gen Ranatunge said that of some 210 persons rounded up in the area on Saturday, all but 18 had been released after questioning. Meanwhile, government circles here were analysing news agency reports from New Delhi that representatives of the EELAM National Liberation Front (ENLF), the umbrella organisation of four Sri Lankan militant Tamil groups, were in the Indian capital to meet with Indian officials. They were not certain whether the ENLF was there to discuss a possible resumption of talks with the government or were trying to complain of alleged ceasefire violations by government troops in Sri Lanka, sources said.

'Terrorist' Attacks on 25 December Reported

BK271108 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] A *LANKA PUWATH* report says that the inmates of the leprosy hospital at Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, had a black Christmas due to terrorist activities. Security sources told the news agency that terrorists had raided the leper colony and staged an armed robbery. They took away an electric generator, a wall clock, agricultural implements, milk food, rice, dal and other dry rations. Security sources said that in dealing a clear blow to these helpless people, suffering from the (?dreadful) disease leprosy, the terrorists displayed their contempt toward their fellow human beings. The Hindu and Christian clergy in Batticaloa have appealed to the terrorists to return the stolen articles.

Terrorists had also prevented the Christians in Mullaitivu from attending church on Christmas Day. Security sources said that these terrorists were members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. When they tried to prevent people from attending church, a rival group had interceded resulting in a clash between the two groups. The confusion that followed kept the Christians of Mullaitivu away from the church on Christmas Day.

In Batticaloa, two jeeps — one belonging to the (?area) police station and the other to the cutcherry [administrative office] — were set on fire by seven armed terrorists last Wednesday.

Tamils Said 'Losing Their Fear' of Marxists

BK231153 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The people of the north and east are fast losing their fear of Marxist terrorists. The incident at Chunnakam last Tuesday night was evidence of this fact: When a group of terrorist gunmen were captured and tied to a tree when they attempted to rob the Ceylon Electricity Board office. Security forces told *LANKA PUWATH* that in another incident, one or (?two) terrorist gunmen who tried to rob a post office at Kathankudy died after being beaten up by an enraged public. Residents forced terrorists to render ineffective landmines they had placed for military vehicles.

Meanwhile, a cross section of Tamils in Colombo interviewed by *LANKA PUWATH* roundly condemned terrorism and said that the Tamils should accept what is offered by the Sri Lankan Government and live in peace and harmony with majority Sinhala community. A Tamil bank supervisor described the Marxist terrorists as murderers. He said the government should not talk to murderers to solve the problems of the Tamil people who want to live peacefully with the majority Sinhalese. A Batticalao Tamil and a laborer in the Colombo market said he was not concerned about a separate state for Tamils in Sri Lanka. What he wanted was to earn something and live peacefully. He said if he gets the chance he would also kill those terrorists.

Friday Prayers on USSR in DRA, USSR-Iraqi Ties
LD271146 Tehran IRNA in English 1115 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 27, IRNA — Tehran's substitute leader of Friday prayers, Hojatt ol Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani reiterated here Friday that the Islamic Republic's terms for ending the Iraqi imposed war had not changed and that "we will not retreat from our rights." He also emphasized that Iran was able to fulfill its rights by force.

The prayers leader who is also speaker of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) made the remarks during this week's Friday prayers at a huge gathering of Muslim worshippers at the Tehran University campus and nearby streets.

He said however that the Islamic Republic would like to give another opportunity to the superpowers, the Arab states and the Baghdad Government to fulfill Iran's demands, "to pay us our right, to try the aggressor and punish him, and to return the Iraqi people to their homeland."

Addressing the Soviet Union which hosted the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn this month, Hojatt ol Eslam Rafsanjani said, "we announce that if you say Iraq started the war and (if) Iraq is forced to stand trial, the war will end."

In response to a statement made by the Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, describing the Iraq-Iran war as "mindless," the Majlis speaker said what was really senseless was the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan which, he stressed, has taken place against the will of that country's Muslim nation and which is still going on.

Friday marks the sixth anniversary of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. But this intervention has never achieved its goals. After 6 years, the official organs of the Soviet Communist Party, *PRAVDA*, has explicitly admitted that the Marxist regime in Afghanistan is now faced with an extensive and all-out wave of opposition.

Said the Majlis speaker addressing the Soviet leaders: "Is our war mindless or the presence of your troops in Afghanistan? We have a logic behind our war and no one can deny punishment for the aggressor (Iraq). But what is your response and logic (for occupying Afghanistan). Is the homelessness of seven million Afghan refugees not enough that your presence there is mindless. Our war is to defend ourselves and to get our right. It is what the people want. Our war is meaningful. What is senseless, indeed is for a veto holder at the United Nations to ask (us) to forgive the aggressor (Iraq)."

Elsewhere in his speech, the prayers leader said that the Iraqi regime was still in occupation of 1,700 kms of Iranian soil. "We have no intention of revenge though. The only thing we say is that an atheist (Ba'th) party (of Iraq) has no right to rule over a Muslim country."

On the recent visit to Moscow by the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn, the Majlis speaker said what had prompted the trip was in fact the status of the battlefronts in Iran. He said, intimidated by the ongoing wide-scale despatch of the people's forces to the war fronts, Saddam Husayn accepted the risk of a trip to the Soviet Union with no "specific results." He said contrary to what was claimed by Baghdad, the trip was an unsuccessful one. "The Soviets have officially told us that they have not changed their (neutral) stand."

Pointing to the exodus of volunteer forces, including some 12,000 fresh combatants from a number of provincial cities who were to depart for the battlefields from the site of the Friday prayers, the speaker said this initiative of the Iranian nation has caused new developments in the world.

As instances of this development, Hojatt ol Eslam Rafsanjani referred to the change in the attitude of the Persian Gulf states vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war, France's willingness to resolve its issues with Iran and the Soviet Union's becoming realistic. "The flood of the people's hordes to the war fronts, has provided the Islamic Republic with a good status," he said.

Khamene'i Envoy Sent to Burkina Faso, Mali
LD271247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry in a statement announces: The Islamic Republic of Iran is following with deep concern the events of armed clashes along the borders of the two friendly countries, Burkina Faso and Mali. The statement stresses that today, the deprived nations of Africa need unity and solidarity more than any other time before, so as to enable them to extirpate the roots of colonialism and hegemony from the land of the deprived. We firmly believe that the current clashes must end as soon as possible in the interests of the two friendly countries and all African countries.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in view of the particular importance it attaches to the liberation and honor of the deprived nations of Africa and in view of the importance of its relations with the two friendly countries of Burkina Faso and Mali, is prepared to employ all possibilities in order to halt these clashes and solve the differences by negotiations. The Islamic Republic of Iran fully supports any efforts of the friendly countries in this connection.

Also, in continuation of attempts by the Islamic Republic of Iran to end the armed border clashes between the two friendly countries, Mali and Burkina Faso, this morning the head of the political department for North Africa left for these countires with a message from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to the presidents of Mali and Burkina faso.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Afghan Anniversary
LD261248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the military occupation of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Six years have passed since the occupation of the Islamic state of Afghanistan, which resulted in the martyrdom or

injuring of hundreds of thousands of innocent Afghan people, homelessness for more than 4 million innocent human beings, and the destruction of thousands of hamlets.

The sixth anniversary of the military occupation of Afghanistan occurs at a time when talks have been held in Geneva between the leaders of the East and West. At the time when these talks were held, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The solution of the problems of the region, including a decision on Afghanistan, are the business of the people of that country, have nothing to do with foreign powers, and should be solved within the region itself. The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries will continue their persistent struggle until their lofty goals are achieved; with the help of Almighty God, they see their final victory approaching ever nearer.

In condemning the military occupation of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran once again proclaims its complete support for the righteous struggles of the Muslim nation of Afghanistan. As it has repeatedly declared, Iran states that the only fundamental solution of the problem of Afghanistan lies in the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation forces and their nonreplacement by any other arrogant force, thereby creating the necessary conditions for the return of Afghan refugees and the determination of the fate of that country by the Muslim people of Afghanistan, leading toward the construction of an independent country.

Foreign Affairs Committee on Afghan Occupation

LD261300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Committee "on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Military occupation of Afghanistan "]

[Text] The United States is still using the continued presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan to expand its indirect presence in the region. The immediate and unconditional termination of the occupation of Afghanistan, allowing the Muslim people of that country to freely determine its fate, is the only true guarantee for the nonintervention of the United States and any other arrogant power there. The Geneva discussions which are being carried out under UN supervision and which are directed at finding a political solution are not in keeping with the true aspirations of the Afghan people. Since the true representatives of the fighting Afghan people are not present in those discussions, these talks cannot provide a firm foundation for the liberation of Afghanistan.

Press Reviews Khomeyni Meeting Ground Forces

LD261521 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 26 Dec 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The 8-day seminar of the ground forces' commanders ended this week and the ground forces commanders together with a number of armed forces officials were received by the imam of the ummah at Jamaran. *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* has devoted the first part of this week's political review to this subject, to which we draw your attention:

The paper writes that the commander in chief praised the committed personnel of the armed forces for their continual efforts. He declared his support for the forces of Islam and described the authority of the forces of Islam and the awe inspired by the revolution among the enemies.

Referring to the not-so-distant past when foreign military advisors held all sections of the forces under their influence, the imam of the ummah assured the military commanders that it is you yourselves, today, who have stood against United States and the USSR on your own. Today, no one can interfere.

The leader of the revolution referred to the unity on the fronts and the solidarity among the army, corps and basij. He said that this united population that you see cannot be found in any other country, where the clergy, military corps and the people are so united and like a single body.

Describing the greateness of the revolution in the base of the global Islamic movement, the Imam said: This country has become a model for everyone. We hope that this revolution will occur everywhere else.

The imam's emphasis on this point shows that it is firm belief in the global Islamic movement which has led the nations to come toward Islam and has fascinated them so much with Islam and the revolution. We must not forget that this great spiritual development has not been achieved easily, and that more self-sacrifice by all the classes of society is needed in order to safeguard it.

Today, the cheering fruit of this unity in deed and thought can be clearly seen among the officials and the strugglers. The army of Islam is standing against the aggressors with so much authority and strength, the thought of which sends shivers down the spines of the aggressors and the enemies of Islam and the revolution.

In this respect the army of Islam relies on the great strength of the nation and faith and invisible assistance. It has tasted the sweetness of this unity. Today, the army, the corps and the basij stand against the enemy as one member and a solid unit and owe their strength to this unity. The Reconstruction Jihad strugglers strive to remove obstacles on the path of victory and make the enemy despondent, with admirable spirit. The enemy thought that by stepping-up military pressure on oil export bases, he could bring a nation and a revolution to its knees. However, in a great and fruitful move, with the cooperation of all who love the revolution and strive for the victory of the army of Islam, the Reconstruction Jihad strugglers were able to bring a new variety to the oil export bases in the Persian Gulf and make the enemy despondent in this respect.

The role of the committed and industrious oppressed employees of the Oil Ministry has been considerable in this matter. All those who have played a part in design, execution and supply stages of the operation should be praised here. The Islamic Iran is at

present busy erecting large floating jetties which would decrease the possibility of enemy aerial attacks to a minimum, and at the same time, by connecting the pipelines to the loading jetties, Iranian oil will be loaded and exported in safe areas.

This means that all enemy plans and the efforts of the Ba'th army, guided by American AWACS, for the purpose of cutting off Iran's oil exports, have been rendered ineffective. Although the revolution never considers economic problems as obstacles in its path, and removes them with ingenuity and perseverence, have the protectors of the Ba'th army thought about how they intend to continue their existence at the end of this adventure? The Baghdad regime is constantly striving to involve others in its affairs. On the other hand, is it worth it to involve themselves in the affairs of Iraq's Ba'th? They can foresee what bitter fate awaits the Baghdad regime and the war criminals ruling Baghdad. It is not to the advantage of Saddam's protectors to ignore obvious and inevitable facts. The diversification of oil export bases must be a warning to the local protectors of the Baghdad regime, that criminals cannot continue lighting fire for ever.

President Urges Islamic Government for Lebanon

LD261756 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, in a meeting with the Lebanese joint delegation of Hizballah and Amal movement Tuesday, stressed that the Lebanese Muslims should unite and form an Islamic Government.

Praising the cooperation between Hizballah, Amal and other Muslim groups in Lebanon, Khamene'i said that their brotherly relations would strengthen the resistance against Zionist aggression and urged them to channel all their resources against the Zionist entity.

The president added that the wisest policy the Lebanese Muslims could follow is to avoid internal clashes, shrewdly engineered by imperialist agents, in order to sap their strength against the real enemy, global imperialism. He urged them to mobilize popular forces, capable of controlling the country from the northern port city of Tripoli to the south.

Khamene'i alerted them against the dangers of being exploited by foreign powers meddling in Lebanese affairs, adding that it is their duty to preserve the Islamic nature of Lebanon and confront foreign tendencies and conspiracies, hatched by the enemies.

He further said that since Muslim blood had flowed for Lebanon, any solution to the Lebanese crisis must be based upon the rights of the Lebanese Muslims.

He concluded that Muslim unity is the only answer against Zionist and imperialist aggressions.

Further on Meeting

LD261850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Members of the joint Amal and Hizballah movement's Committee of Lebanon who are on a visit to Tehran, this morning met with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the state.

In this meeting, first, two members of this committee, while discussing the planned conspiracies and the filthy goals of the occupying Qods regime in Lebanon, stressed the unity and solidarity of the Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims of Lebanon and their brave defiance in confronting the aggressor Israel.

Then Mr Khamene'i, while referring to the sincere and pious motives of the Hizballah and Amal movement's brethren and of the rest of the Muslims of Lebanon, stated: The entusiasm and ardor of the Lebanese brothers strengthens our heart-felt feelings toward our brothers in Lebanon, and toward the resistance that exists in Lebanon. The president, while emphasizing the emergence of unavoidable problems along the path of Muslims who are on the move in order to attain revolutionary and Islamic aspirations, added: One should always be prepared to continue the movement and confront every kind of blow from the enemy. In the present complex situation in Lebanon, if the Muslim Lebanese brethren are not vigilant then they will undoubtedly be dealt a blow, and the most intelligent stance that all the Muslims of Lebanon can adopt is the avoidance of domestic clashes, because today, in order to confront world arrogance, we are in need of unity.

The president, referring to the point that the sum total of the political stances adopted by men makes up their identity, stated: Muslim Shi'ites of Lebanon must adopt as a principle the following: The mobilization of popular forces from Tripoli to (?the south); the setting up of a powerful axis of resistence in direct confrontation with Israel; not to panic vis-a-vis alien and foreign intervention; the preservation of Islamic identity; not to take refuge in compromising solutions; to be decisive and candid in the adoption of a correct stance.

In another part of his remarks, the president, referring to the point that since the Muslims form the overwhelming majority of the population of Lebanon, therefore any plans that are to be implemented in the Lebanon must take note of the rights of this majority, added: If the unification of the Muslims is translated into reality, then undoubtedly, no power could, through the adoption of any kind of plan, stand up to confront the Muslims in Lebanon. Today, the way to bring pride to Muslims in Lebanon and Islam in Arab countries, is to struggle against Israel in a genuine and true way.

In conclusion the president, while expressing gladness that we take pride in the movement of our Muslim Lebanese brethren against Israel and wishing them impressive victories in the future, added: The Muslims of Lebanon, by preserving their true Islamic unity, must direct all their attacks at Israel, since it is these same decisive movements that will establish on a firm basis the foundations of an Islamic Government in Lebanon.

Velayati Meets Delegation

GF270552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the joint Hizballah and Amal movement delegation from Lebanon met Foreign Minister Velayati yesterday afternoon. During the meeting Mr Velayati noted that Lebanon is one of the important bases of Islam in the world and said: We attach great value to the Muslims of Lebanon and consider Islamic unity the main condition for opposing sworn enemies of Islam. He added. We should note that politics and religion are indivisible and Muslims have been the flag-bearers of this noble slogan for 1,400 years.

Two of the joint delegation members in turn spoke. Describing how Israel and other oppressive powers were expelled from Lebanon, they said that Muslims played the main and fundamental role in this holy struggle which had as its example the Islamic Revolution of Iran, under the magnanimous leadership of his holiness Imam Khomeyni.

The enemies of Islam are concentrating their efforts today on isolating the noble Islamic line in Lebanon and trying in various ways to downplay the important achievements of the Muslims in the struggle against Israel. However, such plots have been neutralized due to the awareness of the sincere forces of Islam in Lebanon. They added: The enemies of Islam wanted to stop the Islamic Revolution from achieving its main goal — the liberation of dear Jerusalem — through involving the Islamic Republic of Iran in an unwanted war. However, praise the Lord, we now see that the Islamic Republic of Iran has been victorious in the two arenas: the imposed war and the battle against those occupying Jerusalem. We hope that with the aid of faithful and combatant Lebanese clergy and ulema, the immense role of Muslims in Lebanon will expand even further.

Prime Minister Praises Martyrs, Committees

LD261804 Tehran IRNA in English 1738 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Thursday told the relatives of martyred guards that guards are the "real guardians of Islamic values, and have conveyed the message of Islam to the world."

Prime Minister said "Despite the hopes of the enemies of the revolution, the martyr's relatives are also propagators of Islam in the society."

He said the faith of these families in the Islamic Republic has strengthened with the martyrdom of their sons.

The Islamic Revolution's Committees were formed as a security force after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. They have been fighting against the armed enemies of the revolution since then.

Musavi said the deprived people established this popular institution. "The Revolutionary Committees have always been a supporter of the deprived people. They have guarded the people against any oppression."

Ambassador Discusses Relations With Qatar Ruler

LD261907 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — The Islamic Republic ambassador to Qatar, Safa'i Thursday called on the Qatar ruler, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad and said that the Persian Gulf countries, should independently decide their own destinies.

Safa'i said that unity among the regional countries would deter the superpowers from meddling in the Persian Gulf region.

He said that the superpowers were trying to portray the Islamic Republic as a beligerent power, while Iran wants to safeguard the peace and security of all countries.

The shaykh described the relations between the two countries as historical and excellent.

He further said that Iran being a neighborly country, Qatar has always had respect for Iran.

PDRY Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Envoy

LD261857 Tehran IRNA in English 1844 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — The Islamic Republic's ambassador to Aden Hasan Aminian met Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali Wednesday.

Bilateral relations as well as the recent tripartite meeting between the foreign ministers of Iran, Syria, and Libya were discussed in the meeting.

Yemen's foreign minister called for expansion of bilateral relations and stressed on more contacts between the Islamic progressive countries.

Al-Dali also reiterated the unity of the Muslim countries against imperialism and Zionism.

Turkish Economics Minister Arrives; Met by Nabavi

LD251842 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec 25, IRNA — A Turkish economic delegation headed by Minister of State for Economic Affairs Mustafa Tinaz Titiz arrived here Wednesday to participate in the fourth commission for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Tinaz Titiz expressed hope that bilateral economic cooperation will considerably expand as a result of the economic commission.

Iran's Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi who received the Turkish minister at the Tehran airport said that the five-day commission will study issues on transportation, import of iron and steel from Turkey, oil export to Turkey as well as establishing oil and gas pipelines through Turkey.

Nabavi also said that on the basis of a letter of understanding signed the previous year, the mutual trade exchanges were

expected to amount to three billion dollars in 1985 out of which 2.2 billion dollars have already been realized till the eleventh month of the current year.

Mustafa Tinaz Titiz last visited iran in early September 1985, at the head of an industrial-economic delegation.

First Round of Talks

LD261333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report from the central news unit, the expansion of industrial, economic, commercial and transportation cooperation between Iran and Turkey was discussed in the meeting this morning during the first round of talks between economic delegations from both countries which was held with the participation of the minister of heavy industries of our country and the Turkish minister of state in charge of economic affairs.

In this meeting the Turkish minister of state in charge of economic affairs emphasized that Turkey's program for economic and industrial relations with Iran is based on long-term economic goals. During this meeting it was also announced that in the context of the protocol signed between them more than $2.3 million in goods have been exchanged between the two countries since last year.

In this round of talks, issues concerning the implementation of agreements on Iranian trucking to Turkey and the laying of an Iranian oil pipeline through Turkish soil were discussed. The ministers of the two countries also discussed the possibilities for future cooperation between Iran and Turkey in the fields of oil, steel mills, the expansion of cement factories, construction of dams, cement blocks, tiles and production of cigarettes.

Prosecutor General Orders Vacant Land Seized

LD241932 Tehran IRNA in English 1902 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, dec 24, IRNA — Some 6,000 hectares of vacant lands have been seized upon order of the prosecutor general in the southern Kerman Province.

The prosecutor Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Arab said the seizure took place after complaints of local farmers, and that the lands have been temporarily given to the Land Distribution Committee until legal proceedings take place.

Iran's Majlis (Parliament) recently passed an act voiding all title deeds for vacant lands outside city limits. Vacant lands are lands not under cultivation.

Meanwhile Daily *KAYHAN* reported Tuesday that in the neighbouring province of Fars 12 persons have been arrested on charges of land speculation.

The daily also says that a large amount of property belonging to magnates of the former regime has been confiscated in Khuzestan Province.

It says the seizure was made after a call by the general prosecutor Hojjat Ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini who has called on judiciary officials to list the names of the business magnates of the former regime.

Kho'ini went on a tour of the northern provinces last month to organize the efforts of the judiciary in the area.

Last Friday farmers held demonstrations in the northern province of Mazandaran Province expressing support for the prosecutor and calling for the seizure of lands from big fuedals.

On Tuesday a seminar of Islamic associations of workers in Sari, Mazandaran, issued a communique in support of Musavi-Kho'ini.

Speaking in the meeting, the acting governor general said that the workers would prevent the return of the big landowners even though they should shed their own blood.

Many big landowners and business magnates fled the country after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. Some have returned to claim their seized or expropriated properties, newspapers say.

Majlis Deputy: Iraq Seeks 'Help' From Kremlin

LD222008 Tehran IRNA in English 1633 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 22, IRNA — Majlis Deputy from Mashhad Mr. Ferdou-Pour said in pre-agenda remarks at Sunday's Majlis meet that the despatch of the 'Karbala caravans' to the war fronts has scared the Iraqi regime, forcing it to seek help from the Kremlin.

The deputy from Abadeh, Fars Province, Ali Nazari Monfared was another speaker who said that the failure of plots hatched by global arrogance and the hypocritical human rights supporters against the Islamic Republic of Iran have failed.

The global arrogance is trying to tarnish the reputation of the Islamic Republic through bringing up the issue of the so-called human rights violations in Iran, he said.

Babol deputy, Valiollah Zamani was the last speaker who emphasized the necessity for precision planning both in the areas of economy and the Iraqi imposed war.

Also in Sunday's session the principles of an amendment on a draft presidential election bill was passed. The Majlis also amended a bill on taxes on pilgrims going abroad. It was amended after the deputies were briefed on it by plan and budget reporteur as well as a government representative.

The bill had been already rejected and returned to the Majlis by the Council of Guardians.

Measures Taken To Diversify Export Terminals

LD270200 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 26 Dec 85

[From the "Buds and Hopes" socioeconomic program]

[Text]On Sunday December 22, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Engineer Musavi announced that the implementation of the first phase of one of the government's important projects on diversifying the country's export terminals was completed by the Islamic Revolutionary Institution of Construction Jihad within 45 days, and this is at a time when one of the famous foreign countries had asked for a period of 1 year to complete this undertaking. With the implementation of this project by the Construction Jihad, which includes various operations for commissioning of the pipeline that links southern oilfields to one of the Iranian export terminals in the Persian Gulf waters, the Iranian oil for export is loaded at regions whose vulnerability against the Zionist enemy's attacks is minimum.

Considering that the decadent regime of Pahlavi had restricted the country's oil export terminal to Khark Island and several small jetties in the Persian Gulf waters, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, numerous projects on diversifying the country's oil export terminals received attention as further initiative of action and more extensive presence in the world oil market. The most important among them is the project on the transporation of the Iranian natural gas and oil to the Mediterranean Sea and to Europe through the country's northern region, as well as the establishment of a pipeline from the oil rich regions in south Iran and a region by the name of (?Gureh) to Jask fort across Hormuz Strait, and in the Oman Sea waters. The first project is going through its preliminary stage of research and the implementation of the second project has been ratified by the Council of Ministers. The oil minister of the country too, some time ago announced: The implementation of this project has been to an international tender. Besides these two main projects, following developments in the imposed war, and especially when the Khark Island was made a target of mischievous attacks by the Iraqi Zionist regime, short term projects wer also implemented for diversifying the country's oil export terminals and for the reduction of the country's reliance on Khark Island.

Of course, it is well to mention that the Iraqi regime despite its repeated attacks on Khark Island has failed to create any substantial disruption in the Iranian oil export from this oil terminal. However, the government officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to prevent any probable dangers have (given) priority to the implementation of short-term projects for diversifying the export terminals. Most important of them are the projects on setting up floating jetties, and laying pipeline (?under) ground and under water. Performance of these issues was due with regard to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran, due to possessing a coastal line stretching to 1500 km has the capability to lay new oil pipeline and to set up new oil export terminals at any place of its choice. Iran's choice for setting up oil export terminals in the Persian Gulf is as vast as the long coastal line of Iran. In this connection the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was layed down on this fact that the number of loading jetties in the country should be made so diversified that no problem is confronted in exporting the oil quota set by the OPEC. At any rate, the plan on short-term project was put into effect to diversify the export terminals of the country and we would in the near future witness their commissioning.

While supplementing the statement of the Prime Minister Musavi, Mr Aqazadeh, oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, held a news conference on Monday, December 23, and gave explanations on the recent successes achieved in implementing the policy on the diversification of the oil loading terminals of the country. While stressing this point, that the Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to continue with its oil export to the level of the OPEC quota, even under the worst war conditions, he pointed out: The establishment of jetties floating in the sea is yet another of the projects on the way under which the chances of air attacks by the warmongering Iraqi regime will be brought to the minimum possible level. The oil minister of Iran also added: Simultaneous with the completion of the pipe-laying operations, necessary measures too, have been taken for providing security and air defense cover to the new pipeline.

Official Comments on Manufacturing Spare Parts

LD260816 Tehran IRNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, Hormozgan province Dec. 26, IRNA — Over 1,700 pieces of spare parts needed for military hardware of the 9th fighter base of Bandar-e 'Abbas, have been manufactured by the staff of the "Jihad for self-sufficiency" of the base, Jihad's head Jamali said here Wednesday.

He added manufacture of these parts inside the country has saved up to seven million dollars on foreign exchange previously spent on importing the items.

He stressed that the base's jihad was ready to cooperate with other revolutionary foundations and private sector in manufacturing and repairing electrical and electronic equipments.

Prison Supervisory Council Head on Conditions

LD261845 Tehran IRNA in English 1842 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — The head of Supervisory Council of Prisons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Majid Ansari said here Thursday that efforts have been made to improve the conditions of the prisons during the current year and that officials have tried to pardon prisoners serving for light charges.

Ansari said that if a prisoner repents and is corrected he will be forgiven on the basis of the constitutional law of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The prisoners work in industrial workshops and attend theological classes in jails, Ansari said.

The prisoners are entitled to vacations, participate in sports games, meet with their relatives privately once a week and take part in Friday prayers, he said.

From next year the affairs of all prisons in Iran will be run by the Supervisory Council which works under the judiciary's High Council.

Ansari said that in the Islamic Republic of Iran law breakers are imprisoned to be "reformed but not to be revenged. The jail is to prevent more crimes."

Reportage on Activities in War With Iraq

Military Communique

LD261856 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants strengthened their positions throughout the fronts and shelled Iraqi supply roads Thursday, according to a military communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here.

In its daily communique, the command said that exchange of heavy fire raged in Hilalah, Husayniyah and Majnun islands with Muslim combatants having the upper hand.

In the north-western fronts, Iran's Muslim combatants demolished Iraqi positions killing several Iraqi troops, the communique said.

In the western fronts, Iraqi helicopter flights and their engineering operations were under the control of the Iranian Muslim combatants, the communique added.

The communique further said that in the same region an Iraqi command jeep together with the passengers was hit by Iranian shelling, while several Iraqi positions were destroyed, killing or wounding a group of Iraqi troops.

In the southern fronts, Muslim combatants silenced the artillery fire of the enemy and stopped the movements of their engineering vehicles in Jawfayr, the communique said.

Iran's anti-aircraft gunners prevented the recoinnaisance flights of Iraqi helicopters in the operation region of "Zeyd and Talayeh [spelling as received]" according to the communique.

Iran's gendarmerie forces defused the efforts of the enemy's patrol and inflicted casualties, the communique said.

The City of Abadan was subjected to the Iraqi artillery fire damaging some buildings.

Trucks Leave for Fronts

LD270924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] More than 440 trucks carrying assistance donated by the people of Semnan Province and the Gorgan and Gonbad region for the imposed war fronts have been dispatched to the war zones.

Karbala' Marchers Depart for Fronts

LD270943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Excerpt] According to a central news unit report the combatants participating in the 2d Karbala' marchers convoy from the provincial city of Salmas, chanting the slogan "War, War, Until Victory!", left that city for the war fronts yesterday. During the send-off ceremonies in honor of these self-sacrificers, the citizens of Salmas engaging in religious self-flagellation and offering gifts of sweets prayed for the final victory of Islam.

Also, as a continuation of the departure of militant students for the battlefronts, a group of students from teacher-training centers from the cities of Bandar-e 'Abbas, Borujerd, Borujen, Kashan, Tabriz, Hamadan, Sanandaj and from seven teacher-training centers From Mazandaran Province and a group of secondary school teachers from teaching centers in the cities of Kangan and Borazjan left for the battlefronts amid a warm send-off from the people of these areas.

Similarly yesterday morning 2,000 popular combatant forces from Semnan Province left the city of Semnan for the fronts.

Iraqi Mujahidin Depart for Fronts

LD221448 Tehran IRNA in English 1443 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Esfahan, Esfahan Prov. Dec. 22, IRNA — The fifth group of Iraqi Muslim mojahedin left here for the war fronts Sunday [22 December].

Two battalions of Iraqi mojahedin are presently fighting the Ba'thist troops throughout the fronts alongside the Islamic combatants of Iran.

The Mobilization Bureau of Iraqi Mojahedin has arranged the despatch of these Iraqi volunteers to the fronts.

8,000 Troops to Front

LD251114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Sari sent us the following report on the ceremonies involved in the dispatch of fresh combat-specialist forces from Mazandaran Province to the battlefronts, and the assistance donated by that province's people to Islam's combatants:

As a continuation of the self-sacrificing popular forces' joining Islam's antiblasphemy combatants on the forward lines of the battlefronts from all over the Islamic homeland, 8,000 fresh combat-specialist forces from Mazandaran Province, restructured in Islamic battalions and included in the No. 1 Karbala marchers convoy left for the country's war frontiers today after an extremely auspicious march in Sari's streets and after a warm and ardent send-off from the clergy and Hezbollahi Islamic nation in Mazandaran.

Iraqi Claim Denied

LD271346 Tehran IRNA in English 1329 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 27 IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran Friday flatly denied an Iraqi claim that Iranian forces had shelled the Iraqi city of Faw, in southern Iraq.

A spokesman for the war information headquarters, who denied the Iraqi allegation, said the Baghdad government had been intimidated by the wide scale presence of the "Karabala' caravans" (voluntary people's forces) in the war fronts and was therefore looking for a pretext to pave the way for its future aggressions upon Iran's Islamic homeland.

A military communique published by the Iraqi Army Thursday night accused Iran of having shelled the Iraqi city, without any mention of the time of the alleged shelling or possible casualties or damage inflicted.

'Notorious' Iraqi Killed in Fighting With Kurds

LD261802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The central news unit, quoting a reliable source, reported that Nasir Jundi, one of the notorious mercenaries of the Zionist regime ruling over Iraq, who 3 years ago was awarded a so-called medal of honor for his countless crimes in the Iraqi imposed war against Iran, was annihilated in the course of a recent attack of the Iraqi Kurds on military centers of Dahuk. On the basis of this report, during this attack, Sha'ban Kuki 'Aynah, Hasan Muhammad Hashim and Sergeant Muhammad Yusuf Sulayman, were also among the dead Ba'thist troops.

The report also adds that during the last days of the previous month, the Iraqi Kurdish Muslims threw a hand grenade inside a Land Rover of the Iraqi intelligence officers near the industrial school of Mosil and while destroying the named vehicle, killed two of its passengers named Jabbar Hasan Jabbar and Akram Qasim.

Tehran Reviews U.S. Military in Middle East

GF260726 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0504 GMT on 26 December carries a 21-minute "program" reviewing U.S. military presence in the Middle East. The program deals, at length, with U.S.-Israeli relations and the importance attached to Israel's existence by the West, particularly the United States, and goes on to note U.S. policy toward Egypt which is now the second U.S. base in the region. "The United States has so far constructed many important military facilities in Egypt and has the use of all airports and ports by or near the Mediterranean and Red Seas."

The program goes on to look at U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia and U.S. facilities in that country and U.S. facilities in Bahrain, saying: "Bahrain is one of the countries of the region where the United States has two military bases. Both of these are managed and operated by the navy of the archsatan. One is the Al-Jufayr base, where the command headquarters of the U.S. forces in the Middle East is located and where a British contingent can also be observed. The purpose of these forces is supposedly to monitor the shipping lanes of the Persian Gulf. If needed, a considerable force could be sent to this region from the base in Diego Garcia which is 2,500 miles from Bahrain. The second base is the Al-Muharraq base which is used by U.S. aircraft stationed on Diego Garcia Island. The United Kingdom and France cooperate in the use of the base with the United States. In fact, the base is used to support and strengthen these forces. In addition, forces from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Qatar are trained at this base by U.S. experts."

The program concludes by reviewing the history of U.S. presence on Diego Garcia and its role in U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean Region.

Tehran Arabic Journal Criticizes GCC States

GF241518 Tehran AL-SHAHID in Arabic 27 Nov 85 pp 18, 19

[Text] There have been only two precedents in history to what happened prior to and during the summit of the so-called Gulf Cooperation Council: Once during the funeral of British Prime Minister Churchill, and during the wedding ceremony of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, also in Britain. Two hundred million Omani riyals ($650 million) were spent on security at the summit's security alone. Security was not restricted to the ground — where a special modern road was allocated for the transport of the rulers from the airport to the conference site — but covered the skies and the sea: Helicopters were constantly airborne and security in the sea extended for 3 km.

We do not have precise figures for expenditure on ceremonies, but suffice to say that every delegation that arrived was filmed for 45 minutes and the film screened on television on the same day.

Fifty million dollars were allocated to the information media. "Prizes" were distributed to journalists — journalists who know nothing about the area except what they learned during the celebrations. The charade was complete when Fahd brought his youngest son, 'Abd al-'Aziz, who sat next to his father (in the seat of the second leading figure in the delegation) while Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal sat next to 'Abd al-'Aziz. The rest of the Saudi delegation, including Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Zaki al-Yamani, were seated in the second row.

The conference in general was a parade. It was a farce, like Diana's wedding to which the conferees at the time contributed a great deal of funds and allocated time and space in their media. Extravagance and imitating the West in its excesses and recklessness is not the only relationship that links the GCC with Britain and the colonial West. The relationship goes much deeper. It extends from the early 18th Century to the Muscat summit. The relationship continues as long as such regimes exist and pass through important turning points, such as the establishment of the GCC itself — the GCC was founded through an idea of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and with the guidance of Brzezinski, Carter's adviser for national security affairs.

We only get from the West plots, attempts to humiliate, plunder, and oppression. If the GCC had been a unionist idea it would not have come from the colonialists who used to rule the Gulf countries and never sought to unify them. On the contrary, the colonialists sought to fragment the Gulf countries and sow discord among all of them. (The Hawar Islands dispute between Qatar and Bahrain; the Al-Buraymi Oasis disputed between Oman and the UAE; the neutral zone dispute between Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq; disputes between Ra's al-Khaymah and Oman, and so on.)

The GCC was an imperialist plan to mobilize the strength of the weak states and consolidate their efforts and security "experience" to strike at Islam and the rising Islamic revolution in this strategic part of the world. Therefore, the question of security was the most important topic — and not only during the Muscat summit. It has been the GCC's main preoccupation ever since its inception. Such security achievements are represented by the arrest of believers in any of the GCC states and handing them over to the regime that dominates their country. The UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Oman have handed over Bahraini citizens to the Al Khalifah authorities of Bahrain. Bahrain has handed over believers to the Saudi authorities. Perhaps Bahrain has handed over some of those detained in its prisons to Kuwait and Oman. The repression continues. Kuwait has also handed over a clergyman to Saudi Arabia.

There remains the economic, social, and political acheivements and dreams that are never fulfilled as long as there are backward regimes as those ruling the Gulf states. This is because such achievements come as a product of unity, a unity that can come only through ain integrated plan of faith.

The GCC has even failed to accomplish such formal achievements as a unified passport, a unified flag, and a unified national anthem. The only sphere where there are achievements and daily developments is that of security, the sphere of repression, and plotting against the citizen in the Gulf.

Western presence goes beyond that of parades and ceremonies. It is seen in the miltiary bases that abound in the territory of the state that hosts the sixth GCC summit, Oman, and in Bahrain (and the West openly admits to maintaining a military presence in these two states). There is also the undeclared Western military presence in Dhahran and Al-Jubayl in Saudi Arabia, in the port of Al-Ahmadi in Kuwait, in Dubai in the UAE, and in Qatar. The imperialist West which maintains a powerful presence continues to be the decisionmaker in the Gulf states. Perhaps the first and most important decision for the area now is to face the threat of Islam, not only to the thrones of the region but also to the oppressive powers of the world. Just as Islam and its rising revolution that is outside the influence of the world's two superpowers is the focus of the Geneva talks between Reagan and Gorbachev, rebelling Islam enjoyed increasing interest and was perhaps the only topic of interest at the Muscat summit, for Islam is rising and advancing in the Gulf area in particular, and the rulers want to confront and repress it before it demolishes their tyrannical regimes. This is what made them change their tone toward the Islamic revolution of Iran as the symbol of the Islamic movement in the world. They imagine that courting and mollifying the Islamic revolution in the media will perhaps give them a legal justification for striking at the Islamic movement in their countries.

Moreover, the new, and polite, tone toward Iran was recommended this time by the leader of the Ba'thist regime, Saddam himself, in personal messages conveyed by his foreign minister, Tariq Hanna 'Aziz, and his companion [Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman] 'Izzat al-Duri, to the Gulf rulers so that they will pressure Iran to acquiesce to a capitulatory peace [sulh] as friends and not as enemies. However, the Islamic Revolution of Iran was aware of the new hypocritical stand of the Gulf rulers and realized that the change in tone was within the framework of maintaining Saddam and not within a framework of eliminating him as the Islamic Republic is demanding, and this awareness will not give the Gulf mediation effort, which they are talking about, any chance of success. "They said to those who disliked what God has revealed, we will follow you in some matters, and God knows their secrets." [Koranic verse]

Thus, about 1 week after the summit, the GCC — in the person of the Kuwaiti foreign minister — condemned Iran and accused it of being an obstacle to peace in the war between it and Iraq!

The plots by the arrogant powers are doomed to failure even if they should succeed for a time. The nation, however, ultimately awakens and arises to trample upon tyranny. "O believers, if you support God He will support you and make firm your steps. As for the unbelievers, ill chance shall befall them, and He will send their deeds astray." [Koranic verse]

The Muslim masses, by their awareness and their support for their leaders and their struggling Islamic movement, will provide Islamic action and those who are striving to establish God's rule with continuity and success. The victory of Islam in the area will not prevent the rulers from disliking what God has ordained. Indeed, such dislike for God's will is the price that will hasten their downfall and constantly frustrate their plans and actions, however well-studied, well-prepared, and hidden such plans and actions may be. "That is because they have been averse to what God has sent down, so He has foiled their deeds." [Koranic verse]

The more determined the believers are to establish God's rule in their countries and the more patient they are in suffering the pains on the road to Islam and strength and dignity, the closer they are to the right path. "Those who are guided aright He increases them in guidance and gives them their piety." [Koranic verse]

Islamic Group on Torture in Bahrain Prisons

GF241706 Tehran AL-SHAHID in Arabic 27 Nov 85 pp 14, 15

[Text] On the occasion of solidarity week with the political detainees in Bahrain from 14 to 21 November, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain has issued a statement, in which it said:

On the basis of the Koranic verse "and help one another in righteousness and piety; but help not one another in sin and transgression", and in response to the prophet's saying "you are all guardians and every guardian is responsible for his subjects,"

we took the initiative of declaring this week of solidarity with the Muslim detainees in the prisons of Bahrain with the aim of planting and consolidating the spirit of unity and solidarity among the peoples of the united Islamic nation and acquainting the Muslims with the reality of their brother Muslim detainees in the Al Khalifah prisons — this reality represents an example of repression and a state of terrorism against the Muslim detainees.

O honest Muslims, your brothers in the prisons are spending their day and night under barbarian, psychological, and physical torture by gangsters who have no mercy or conscience. Your brothers wake up in the morning with whiplashes and insults, and at night they face the hardest kinds of torture. O zealous Muslims, the families of those who are tortured appeal to you, and the wounds and blood of those who are tortured call on you to say your words of justice, demanding the halt of this slow death of human beings and this fierce terrorism against the believers in Bahrain's prisons. Martyrs Jamil al-'Ali, Karim, Madan, Jamal, and 'Abbas are the victims of torture so far.

We appeal to you with a call of Muslims to Muslims and free men to free men to shoulder your religious and humanitarian responsibility for putting an end to terrorism and pools of blood in Bahrain's prisons. Let us live free as we were created by God and let us say the word of justice before any cruel tyrant.

Egyptian Demonstrations Continue Against Trial

LD252204 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Demonstrations by the Muslim Egyptian combatants against the trial of Sulayman Khatir, the Muslim Egyptian soldier who killed seven Zionists in the Sinai desert, is to continue for the 4th consecutive day. Incoming reports indicate that, while yesterday over 2,500 of the Muslim university students of Zaqaziq city, north-east of that country, who were (?being supported on the) part of the people, staged a demonstration in support of Sulayman Khaqir, theywere attacked by the security forces of the Mubarak regime. Based on this report, so far there is no report on the number of the probable wounded of this attack, however, the Mubarak regime today in a rare move, issued the order for the closure of all the shops in Zaqaziq city.

The Mubarak regime which is following the plea of the Zionists has started from the trial of Sulayman Khatir under intense pressure from Muslim Egyptians who are calling for the termination of the Camp David accord, and also the expulsion of all the Zionists from Egypt, and the start of the Islamic Holy war for the liberation of Palestine and Bayt al-Muqadas [Jerusalem].

Afghan Rebels Support Montazeri Appointment

LD261740 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, dec 26, IRNA — The United Front for Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan said here Thursday that the appointment of Ayatollah Montazeri as the future leader of the Islamic Revolution is a step towards continuation of the Islamic movement in the world.

In a communique released here, the front said that Ayatollah Montazeri has an understanding of people's suffering and has endeavored much to liberate the Islamic nations. "He was brought up in the heart of deprived masses," it said.

The front added that the appointment was the will of Iran's Muslim nation as well as those of other militant muslims.

Iraqi, Afghan Clergy Support Montazeri

GF270616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit in Qom, following the selection of His Holiness Grand Ayatollah Montazeri as the future leader of the revolution, the Society of Iraqi Combatant Clergy issued a statement congratulating his excellency on his selection as the future leader of the Islamic Revolution. The statement said that the vote by the respected Council of Experts supporting the view of the Iranian nation has completely disheartened the enemies of Islam.

According to the same report, the United Front of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan also issued a statement announcing their support for the decision. In addition, the Tanzim al-Makatib Institute of Pakistan and the mufti of the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk also have sent separate cables to the imam of ummah and Grand Ayatollah Montazeri congratulating his selection by the Council of Experts as the future leader of the Islamic Revolution.

London KEYHAN on Protests Against Montazeri

GF221438 London KEYHAN in Persian 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Tehran-KEYHAN News Service — The statement issued by the followers of the Grand Ayatollah Abolqasem Musavi Kho'i opposing the election of Ayatollah Montazeri as Vali-Faqih has had widespread reaction inside and outside the country. The statement issued last week by his followers, which the AFP carried, says: The election of Sheykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri to succeed Ayatollah Khomeyni is a step against and contrary to the tenets of religious law. Moreover, this step is even against the Islamic constitution. It is a move which may in the future hand over the reins of the affairs of the country to any incompetent person. Mr Montazeri, neither in the eyes of proper education nor in the eyes of religious authority, holds the position which is attached to the rank of a Vali-ye-Faqih. We, the followers of the grand Ayatollah Abolqasem Musavi-Kho'i, whose heart has been wounded by this encroachment and infringement on Islam, condemn this election and reject it.

In Qom city a group of clergy and people after Friday prayers held demonstrations against this election on the premises of the mausoleum of Her Holiness Ma'suma [sister of 'Imam Reza]. Simultaneously, a group supporting the Islamic Republic held marches in the streets of Qom in support of Ayatollah Montazeri. From among the Qom religious authorities, Grand Ayatollah Golpayegani, Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi, and Ayatollah Seyyed Sadqq Ruhani have strongly resisted regime pressure to issue a statement in favor of the Montazeri's election. It is said

that in the Friday demonstrations mostly students and the followers of the above-mentioned three ayatollahs took part.

It may be recalled that Sheykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, according to his own saying, had been a pupil of the three religious leaders — Golpayagani, Shari'atmadari, and Mar'ashi-Najafi — for years, and it is obvious that none of them is prepared to recognize him as a Vali-ye-Faqih. During the Friday demonstrations in Qom, in addition to the above statement, other statements against Montazeri were issued by the Qom seminary students. Most of these statements are based on the incompetence of Ayatollah Montazeri to hold the post of the Velayat-ye Faqih after the demise of Ayatollah Khomeyni. The statements say that if Ayatollah Khomeyni claims leadership he is doing so because he thinks that he is the leader of the revolution and got the position following the revolution. For the same reason, not being competent in the eyes of religious law, he derives his legitimacy from the revolution, while Montazeri is bereft of any such qualifications. Anti-Montazeri demonstrations have had widespread effects in Qom and other cities, so much so that the Islamic regime is concerned about it and is thinking of ways to combat it. Thus the regime announced that marches and demonstrations in favor of Mr Montazeri will be held on 20 December in Tehran and some other cities. It is on this account that the workers' center has invited workers and other groups to prepare for these demonstrations.

The interesting point is that so far neither Ayatollah Khomeyni nor his office under his signature have issued any decree regarding the Montazeri's election. Although Ayatollah Khomeyni is well aware of the opposition of the clergy to Montazeri's election, he has probably preferred silence to any action in this respect.

Last Saturday a Majlis deputy, 'Ai Shustari, referred to Montazeri as "Qae'm Maqam-e" [successor] Khomeyni. The use of "Qae'm Maqam" in place of the future Vali-ye-Faqih, possibly, may have some relation to the opposition to Montazeri by the clergy and people. In view of this, it is said that the number of opponents of Montazeri in the Majlis who are being supported by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president, and Sheykh 'Ali Yazdi, deputy speaker of the Majlis, has reached 99.

Lebanese Hizballah Send Christmas Message

LD260820 Tehran IRNA in English 0809 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Beirut, Dec. 26, IRNA — The Lebanese Hezbollah in a Christmas greeting message Wednesday called for expulsion of those in Lebanese Christian leadership who exploit their positions to justify their criminal acts.

Stressing continuation of struggle agaisnt the U.S. Administration, the Zionist regime and their lackeys, the statement rejected signing of any agreement with the Zionist agents.

Meanwhile vice president of the National Assembly, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din in a similar message called on the world Christians and Muslims beware not to be lured to U.S. ploy that it is after establishing peace in the region.

He noted that accepting such schemes would mean compromise with the U.S. and the Zionist regime, and therefore, it would encourage the enemy to hatch more plots.

Voice of Liberation on Arrest of Khalkhali

GF241838 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Last week it was rumored in Tehran that Mohammad Sadeq Sadeqi-Givi, better known as Sadeq Khalkhali, has been arrested in Tehran along with some of his revolution guards and others close to him.

It seems his absence from several Majlis sessions caused this rumor to circulate. It is also rumored that the arrest of Khomeyni's former butcher was because of a strong speech he delivered at the Majlis. The speech made fun of the last round of presidential elections saying: From the 20 million people who could have voted, only 14 million people voted. He also said the choosing of only three candidates, the manner of the voting, and the manner of the entire elections are the sorts of things that gradually lead to dictatorships.

Khalkhali, during this same speech, attacked some clergymen, including Ayatollah Azari-Qomi and some of his friends who publish the *RASALAT* newspaper and for the [illegible] of the defeat of the revolution. He accused some clergymen of collecting money from the rich and from landowners, saying: These gentlemen are thinking that if the revolution is defeated in the future they could once again take money from the rich so that they can manage their livelihood.

We remind you that Khalkhali has some real enemies among the ruling clergy who are determined to see him dead, but because of an all-out and obvious support from Khomeyni himself, they have so far not managed to harm him in any way. Despite all their efforts they have not even managed to prevent his entry into the Majlis.

AWOL Soldiers, Draftees Bill Expanded

GF221505 London KEYHAN in Persian 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Tehran — In compliance with a bill which has been debated, passed, and ratified on a priority basis in the open session of the Majlis last Sunday, all disciplinary forces, including police, committees of the guards corps, and mobilization organizations, are bound to arrest and hand over any soldier who defects or absentee draftee wherever they are found. The bill adds that institutes and factories found to be employing such soldiers or absent draftees will be closed for a period of from 1 to 6 months.

In the past it was only gendarmerie that used to deal with the administration of conscription cases, but now authority to deal with such cases has been extended to guards, militiamen, mobilized personnel, and the police.

Afghan Mujahidin Says U.S., USSR Against DRA

LD251729 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Qom, Central Prov., Dec. 25, IRNA — An 'Islamic Jihad' guard of Afghanistan said here wednesday that the U.S. and Soviet Union as well as reactionary states are trying to prevent the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Afghanistan in a bid to safeguard their interests in the region.

The Afghani mujahid was speaking on the eve of a demonstration scheduled to be staged by Afghan people living in Iran in protest against the anniversary of military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops on December 27th.

Referring to the necessity for unity among Afghan revolutionary Muslims, he said if such unity is fulfilled one can be highly optimistic for a bright future of Afghanistan and victory of Afghan mujahiden over the Soviet occupying forces.

Muslim Revolutionaries Destroy DRA Base in Herat

LD232306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have destroyed a joint base of government troops and occupying forces in Herat, killing a number of them.

According to an IRNA report quoting Muslim Afghan sources, during the past few days Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked and destroyed the joint base, killing all [as heard] the personnel stationed there.

Meanwhile, in another successful raid the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries inflicted some damage on another military base near Herat and seized 60 antipersonnel mines.

Afghan Mujahidin Kill 46 Soviet-DRA Troops

GF251536 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] During a massive 6-day offensive against the Soviet invading forces and the forces of the Karmal regime in the state of Herat in western Afghanistan, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries managed to kill about 46 members of these forces, arrest 4 of their commanding officers, and destroy 8 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

Afghan Mujahidin Operations in Panjshir, Qandahar

GF261507 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A report from Afghanistan indicates that during operations in the Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul, the Afghan mujahidin destroyed one military plane, one helicopter, and four tanks belonging to the forces of the Soviet invasion and the Karmal regime.

Another report states that during another operation in Qandahar, southern Afghanistan, the Muslim revolutionaries destroyed two military vehicles and killed eight members of the forces of the regime ruling in Afghanistan, including one officer.

KEYHAN Editorial Views U.S.-USSR Geneva Talks

GF231056 London KEYHAN in Persian 12 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "the Superpowers: Lessening of Crisis"]

[Text] The result of the meeting in Geneva of the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union, contrary to public expectations, will not be known immediately, but gradually. We can say even now that the degree of tension in international relations has already eased considerably. It is obvious that we never believe, and we still do not believe, that the way to resolve Iran's problems should be sought from the superpowers. However, it cannot be denied that any reduction in the tension in relations between the superpowers is a great factor in resolving such problems.

Confrontation between the two superpowers could create a situation in which each may want to take advantage of the present crisis in Iran and turn it into its own favor as against the rival party. One of the threats of the so-called "moderate" groups, led by Rafsanjani and Montazeri, has always been that strong pressure from the West would compel them to seek aid from the Soviet Union. It is but natural that this threat, however hollow, cannot be ignored. Improvement in relations between Washington and Moscow allows one to ignore such threats.

One of the most important results of the Geneva conference has indeed been the promise by Mikhail Gorbachev, the number one man in the Soviet Union, to keep away from any adventure in Iran and the Persian Gulf. Keeping the area out of the rivalry of the superpowers in itself is considered an important factor in resolving the Iran problem. The Tehran mullahs now know that any provocative operation, if it results in a military confrontation between Iran and the United States in the Strait of Hormuz, would not make the Soviet Union enter the conflict. At the same time, in their own wake, they may take the world to the brink of a widespread explosion.

It is now up to the national and progressive Iranian forces that by taking advantage of the current period of calm in relations between the two superpowers, which may be only a short period, they should seriously strive to resolve their difficulties.

Voice of Liberation on Bandar Shapur Pier

GF231157 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report received from Bandar Shapur states, the large pier of this important Persian Gulf port has become completely inoperational due to the frequent Iraqi bombings of petrochemical installations. The mullahs' regime has retrenched most of the employees on various pretexts. Those who remain are paid only half of their salaries. According to the Voice of the Liberation of Iran correspondent, Iraqi officials commute to and from the port without any hindrance and conduct exchanges with

the guards posted in Bandar Shapur with such smuggled goods as shortening, radios, clothing, and alcoholic drinks.

KEYHAN: Persons Banned From Leaving Country

GF221609 London KEYHAN in Persian 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Tehran — Seven leading members of the Iran Liberation Movement have been banned from leaving the country. They are: Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, Dr Yadollah Sahabi, Engineer Abdol 'Ali Bazargan, Engineer Hashem Sabaghian, Dr Reza Sadr Ahmad Sadr, Haj Seyyed Javad, and Abolfazl Bazargan. According to reports received from Tehran the order to prevent the leaders of the Iran Liberation Movement from leaving the country have been issued by the Tehran revolution prosecutor, Zarini, to all airports and land and sea borders. Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, within the last 6 years, had left the country only once for 10 days and had gone to the FRG and Belgium. It was said then that a faction of the Islamic Republic was unhappy and were concerned about Bazargan's visit abroad.

Several other persons who intend to go abroad have been prevented from doing so. The Islamic Republic has given the names of all officials of the previous regime above the rank of director general, including Majlis deputies and directors of companies, to all airports to prevent them from leaving the country. During recent years a number of persons on the blacklist left the country. According to the latest orders all members of the old regime, even those who were banned from leaving the country by the previous regime, must receive permission from the prosecutor general to leave the country. Directors of companies must produce income tax clearance.

NVOI Assails Policy Against Afghan Refugees

TA252035 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Islamic Regime's New Plot Implemented by Afghan Counterrevolutionary Bands"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: With the passage of time a larger number of Afghan refugees, who at one time were deceived by false propaganda and who left their country and came to Iran, are realizing their mistake and expressing their desire to return to their homeland, homes, and havens.

These deceived Afghans, after years of wanderings and lives of hardship and suffering in our mullah-stricken country, are now trying by every means to save themselves from the so-called paradise of Mr Khomeyni's Islamic justice regime, and to return to their liberated homeland. The Islamic regime rulers, who constantly call their rule the rule of God, are showing their ugly, inhuman faces with regard to the Afghan refugees as well. They are preventing by every means, and in many cases by resorting to intimidation, force, and persecution, the return of the Afghan refugees to democratic Afghanistan.

The Islamic rulers' inhuman policy regarding the deceived Afghan refugees has aroused the protests of these innocent individuals. In the last 2-3 months Afghan residents have held repeated demonstrations, and by protesting the policy of rulers of the Islamic regime of Iran have declared their intention and desire to go back to democratic Afghanistan. Recently, in many areas of our country where Afghan refugees have been settled, during demonstrations they have called on the Iranian Government to provide the necessary facilities for their return to Afghanistan. These deceived Afghan refugees, who have become aware of the situation in their liberated homeland and who have realized their past mistakes, expressed in these demonstrations their support for the goals and aspirations of the April revolution, and strongly protested the continuous efforts by leaders of Mr Khomeyni's regime to attract them into counterrevolutionary activity and hostile measures against the people, country, and democratic Government of Afghanistan.

However, as is the practice of the Islamic rulers, instead of giving in to the just, legitimate, and humanitarian demand of these innocent Muslim individuals, the regime set loose armed bands of counterrevolutionary guards against them, and in each instance strived to forcibly suppress this just and humanitarian movement by the Afghan refugees. A large number of protesting Afghans have been thrown into Zahedan prison and are being subjected to torture. However, despite the suppressive measures of Khomeyni's Islamic justice regime, the deceived Afghan refugees are again staging demonstrations and repeating their demands.

It can in fact be stated that the futile efforts of the Islamic regime's leaders to prevent the overt protests of Afghan refugees have not achieved the desired result for the suppressors. Now the Islamic regime is trying to utilize members of Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, who are subservient to the CIA and Iran's reactionary regime, and send them into the streets together with a number of the Islamic regime's Hezbollahi bands to pretend that the Afghan refugees do not want to return to their homeland and that they want Islam and an Islamic government based on the pattern of Mr Khomeyni's regime. However, this plot by the Islamic regime leaders will undoubtedly meet with failure as well.

The Islamic regime is extremely dissatisfied with the existence of Afghan refugees in Iran who are not ready to cooperate with counterrevolutionary bands or to go to the fronts of the Iran-Iraq war and fight for the gentlemen's Islam. The regime is now resorting to inhuman measures against them. Khomeyni's government of Islamic justice transferred a large number of Afghan refugee families who wanted to return to their homeland from the areas where they were living and left them on their own in the wilderness and the desert, pretending that it was taking them to the Afghan border. It is vain to expect concern for human welfare from this bloody and tyrannical regime. The way to salvation for our nation and for the deceived Afghans living under the rule of the Velayat-e Faqih regime is the overthrow of this regime.